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No. 7751.—VOL. L. *TUESDAY EVENING, JANUARY 21, 1890.* *Price One Penny.*

TO-NIGHTS ENTERTAINMENTS.

HAYMARKET THEATRE.
(Lessee and Manager, Mr. H. BERNSHAM TREE.)
EVERY EVENING, at 8.30, A MAN'S SHADOW by ROBERT BUCHANAN. Mr. TREE as FARQUHR and LUCRAN. Messrs. Fernandez, Kemble, C. Collette, E. M. Robson, Allan, Hargreaves, Tapping, Gurney, Harwood; Miss Julia Neilson, Miss Maude Terry, Miss Norreys, and Mrs. Tree. To-night, at 7.45, HAND FOR NOTHING (Miss Norreys). Doors open 7.30. Box-office open 10 till 5. Pit Circle (unreserved) 2s. 6d. Gallery 1s.
MATINEE of A MAN'S SHADOW (TO-MORROW (Wednesday), Jan. 22, at 2.30; also SATURDAY NEXT, Jan. 25; and following Saturday, at 2.30.

LYCEUM THEATRE.
(Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. HENRY IRVING.)
THE DEAD HEART.—A Story of the French Revolution. TO-NIGHT and EVERY EVENING, at Eight o'clock, Mr. Henry Irving, Mr. Bancroft, Mr. Stirling, Mr. Righton; Miss Phillips, Miss Pauncefort, and Miss Ellen Terry. Box office (Mr. J. Hurst) open daily 10 to 5. Seats can also be booked by letter or telegram. Carriages, 10.45.—Lyceum.

CRITERION THEATRE.
(Lessee and Manager, Mr. CHARLES WYNDHAM.)
TO-NIGHT, at 8.30, CASTE. (Last Four Nights.) Mr. Leonard Boyne, Mr. C. Brookfield, Mr. A. Elwood, and Mr. David James; Miss Lottie Venne, Miss Olga Brandon, Mrs. C. Poole. Preceded by, at 8, SUNSHINE. Doors open 7.45.

GAIETY THEATRE.
TO-NIGHT, at 8 punctually, RUY BLAS AND THE BLASE ROUE. Miss Ellen Farren, Miss Marion Hood, Miss Sylvia Grey, Miss Linda Verner, Miss Blanche Massey, and Miss Letty Lind; Mr. Fred Leslie, Mr. Fred Storey, Mr. Dalton Somers. Doors open at 7.30.

TOOLE'S THEATRE.
Return of Mr. J. L. TOOLE for Series of Three Weeks' FAREWELL PERFORMANCES prior to his departure for Australia.
TO-NIGHT, at 8, THE BUTLER'S DISCIPLINE. OUR PLACE OF PODGERS, for Five Nights only. At 8.30, WAITING CONSENT. Doors open at 7. TWO SPECIAL PERFORMANCES on SATURDAY NEXT, at 2 and 8.30, of DEARER THAN LIFE. Box-office open daily 10 to 6. THE BUNGALOW, by FRED HORNER. THIS AFTERNOON.

TOOLE'S THEATRE.
SPECIAL NOTICE.—In consequence of numerous inquiries, on MONDAY NEXT UNCLE DICK'S DARLING and IOU ON PARLE FRANCAIS will be performed for three nights only, being the ONLY THE UPPER CROUST as announced.

TERRY'S THEATRE.
(Sole Proprietor, Mr. EDWARD TERRY.)
The safest Theatre in the world, constructed entirely with concrete and iron, absolutely fireproof, lighted throughout by electricity.
LAST FIVE NIGHTS of PERFORMANCE SATURDAY NEXT, Jan. 25.—TO-NIGHT, at 8.30, SWEET LAVENDER (650th time). Mr. Edward Terry and powerful Company. Carriages at 11. MATINEE ANNOUNCED NEXT, at 2.30.

ADELPHI THEATRE.
(Lessees and Managers, Messrs. A. and S. GATTI.)
THIS EVENING, at 8.0, LONDON DAY BY DAY. Immense success. 150th Night. Mr. George Alexander, Messrs. Martin, J. L. Shine, Cecil Hamond, W. L. Abingdon, Arnold Lucy, Thos. Balmer, M. Ordes, H. Ricketts; James Erret, W. Northcote, J. Nicholetts, &c.; Mesdames Alma Murray, Mary Rorke, Kate James, Charlotte Elliott, and Clara Jecks. Doors open at 7.3. FOLLY'S VENTURE at 11.15.

VAUDEVILLE THEATRE.
(Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. THOMAS THORNE.)
THIS EVENING at 8. THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL. Messrs. Fred Thorne, T. R. Thalberg, C. Maude, F. Gillmore, J. S. Blythe, C. Harbury, F. Grove, Vane Featherston, and John Billing; Mesdames M. Linden, L. Owen, L. Bryer, &c.; and Winifred Emery. MATINEE SATURDAY NEXT, at 2.30.

THE GLOBE THEATRE.
(Lessee and Manager, Mr. F. R. BENSON.)
THIS DAY, at 8, doors open 7.30, overture 7.45, A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM, with the Mendelssohn Incidental Music.—Messrs. S. Price, A. Bryslone, F. R. Benson, H. Rock, G. M. Howard, H. Athol Forde, G. F. Bath, G. R. Weir, S. Phillips, H. G. Tandrau, A. Grenville, O. Sinnett; Mesdames M. Grey, A. Ferrar, Kate Rorke, G. Geraldine, M. Townsend, M. Woolgar, Mellon, M. Mitchelmore.

PRINCESS'S THEATRE.
MASTER AND MAN.
TO-NIGHT at 7.45, Henry Pettitt and George R. Sims' powerful play, MASTER AND MAN, in which the following popular artists will appear:—Messrs. Henry Neville, H. Bowen, Robert Pateman, L. N. Garden, Sidney Howard, Charles Dalton, Revett Rose, Paul Shepard, G. one Daniel, E. Mayeur, R. Webster Lawton; Miss Fanny Brough, Mrs. Frank Tinsley, and Miss Rolla Pateman. Doors open 7.15. Commence 7.45. Box-office (Mr. A. Feyd Lynn) can only from ten till five. Seats at all the Libraries.

PRINCE OF WALES' THEATRE.
(Lessee and Manager, Mr. HORACE SEDGER.)
TO-NIGHT, at 8.30, MARJORIE. Misses Agnes Hunnicutton, Phyllis Broughton, Mrs. George Lewesley, and Miss Connie d'Arville; Messrs. C. Hayden Coffin, Henry Ashley, Frederick Wood, Alfred James, T. A. Shale, A. E. Hendon, and Harry Monkhouse. Preceded at 7.45 by JOHN SMITH. Morning Performance EVERY SATURDAY at 2.30.

CARRICK THEATRE.
(Lessee and Manager, Mr. JOHN HARE.)
THIS EVENING at eight, LA TOSCA. Mesdames Fernard Beere, Rose Leclercq, Bessie Hatton; Messrs. Lewis Waller, Herbert Waring, Sidney Brough, Gilbert Farquhar, Lawrance D'Orsay, C. Dodsworth, C. Hudson, H. Knight, H. Powell, K. Power, S. Pinero, R. Harding, and J. Forbes Robertson. Address applications for seats to Box-office, open from 10 A.M. to 5 P.M. Doors open at 7.0 P.M. Acting Manager, Mr. C. G. COMPTON.

SHAFTESBURY THEATRE.
Messrs. E. S. WILLARD and JOHN LART, Sole General Managers. Proprietor, Mr. JOHN LANCASTER.
THIS EVENING at 8, THE MIDDLEMAN.
Mr. Willard, Messrs. Mackintosh, E. W. Garden, H. Cane, H. V. Esmond, Ivan Watson, Cecil Crofton, Hopkins Rosk; Mesdames Maude Millett, Annie Hughes, E. H. Brooke, Agnes Verity, St. Ange, Eva Moore, &c. Box-office now open daily, 10 to 5. Doors open 7.30. Carriages 11. Acting Manager, Mr. W. H. GRIFFITHS. SHAFTESBURY THEATRE.

LYRIC THEATRE.
(Sole Proprietor and Manager, Mr. HENRY J. LESLIE.)
TO-NIGHT, at 8.30 THE RED HUSSAR. Mesdames Marie Tempest, Birdie Irving, Maud Howard, H. Coveney, and Florence Dysart; Messrs. Ben Davies, Alec Marsh, Albert Christian, Frank Al. Wood, and Arthur Williams.

COMEDY THEATRE.
TO-NIGHT and EVERY EVENING at 9 P.M., the celebrated Comedy PINK DOMINOS, adapted by JAMES ALBERY, with powerful cast, including Messrs. Herbert Standing, Alfred Maltby, A. Bromley, &c., and C. H. Hawtrey. Messrs. Gilbert, Robertson, Lowell, Alma Stanley, and Rose Saker; preceded, at 8, by ONE SUMMER NIGHT, by F. W. Broughton. Box office open daily from 10 A.M. to 10 P.M. Telephone, 3,574.

COURT THEATRE.
(Proprietors, Mrs. JOHN WOOD and Mr. ARTHUR CHUDLEIGH.)
TO-NIGHT at 8, 120th performance of AUNT JACK. Mr. Arthur Cecil. Mr. Weedon Grossmith, Mr. Eric Lewis, Mr. F. Mervin, Mr. Fred Cate, Mr. A. Ainsworth, Mr. W. Phillips, Sir. H. Farren, Mr. Fawcett, Mr. W. Quilter; Miss Rosina Filippi, Miss Florence Wood, and Mrs. John Wood. At 8.15, TO THE RESCUE, Mr. K. Bowyn, Mr. F. Farren. Miss E. Price and Mr. Hill.
NOTICE.—TWO SPECIAL MATINEES of AUNT JACK SATURDAYS, February 1st and 8th. Doors open 2, commence at 2.0.

AVENUE THEATRE.
(Manager, Mons. C. D. MARVIS.)
TO-NIGHT, at 9 o'clock, THE FIELD OF THE CLOTH OF GOLD; at 8.15, LA ROSE D'AUVERGNE; at 7.53, IN THE EXPRESS. Messrs. Albert Chevallier, J. Tapley, G. Shelley, G. Gaskell, H. Nutcomb, W. Wyes, M. Wyes, and Miss Agnes Delaporte; Miss Jessie Mackaye, Miss Amy Lidden, V. Evelyn, H. Pelah, Amelia Grahn, M. Davis, E. Howson, &c. Doors open 7.15. Box plan now open. Business Manager, Mr. R. D'Auban. EVERY DAY at 2.30, "THE BELLES OF THE VILLAGE," new dances, and entirely New and Selected Performance. Produced by Mons. C. D. Marvis. Doors open 2 o'clock. Box plan open daily. Children Half-price.

ROYALTY THEATRE.
TO-NIGHT, at Nine o'clock, TRA LA LA TOSCA. A perversion of "La Tosca" by F. C. Burnand. Music by Florian Pascal. Messrs. ARTHUR ROBERTS, G. B. Prior, Augustus Wiseman, &c.; Miss Margaret Aylton, Miss Agnes Delaporte, Miss Amy Lidden, Miss Laura Hansen, Miss Hetty Hamerly, &c. Preceded at 8.15 by THE OPERA CLOAK. Doors open 7.45. Box-office open daily 10.30 to 5. Telephone No. 3,899. MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY at 2.30. Business Manager, Mr. H. WATSON.

ALHAMBRA VARIETY THEATRE.
"ASMODEUS," at 8 o'clock, and "OUR ARMY AND NAVY," at 10.20. Signorina Francesca Mollies, Saracco, Maria, Thorgate, and Scotti, and Signor Joe Vicenti. Varieties by Herr SANDOW, the modern Hercules, and Professor Attila. Bibb and Bobb, the acrobatic troupe, Winchield, performing Dogs, Harry Anderson, Arthur Lavey, the Almonti Troupe, Florrie Gallimore, Marie Lloyd, and JAMES FAWN. Open 7.30 until 11.30.

EMPIRE THEATRE.
Commence at 8. Two Grand Ballets. At 9.0 THE PARIS EXHIBITION. At 10.0, A DREAM OF WEALTH, by M. ESPINOSA. Music by Jacobi. Mesdames Wardel, Bellini, Palladino and Bettina de Vere, Signor Ale'ffini and Signorina Malvina Cavalazzi. Grand Variety Entertainment. At 10, Miss Amy Roselle will recite Lord TENNYSON'S Poem, THE CHARGE OF THE LIGHT BRIGADE. Exclusive engagement of Mdlle. VANONI TO-NIGHT, at 8.15. No free list.

ROYAL, Holborn.
GRAND HOLIDAY PROGRAMME.—Special engagement of Leckhart's performing Elephants, C. B. Macdermott, the popular actor and vocalist; Lydia Yeomans, queen of song; Bibb and Bobb, the funny Continental clowns; the Manzonis, in a novel musical absurdity; Yeamans, the wonderful Boy; Mary Lloyd, serio and dancer; the Lauris, Acrobatic Artists; Quinney and Pepper; Dan Leno, Junior, clown; Lieut. Travis, the premier ventriloquist of the world; Jesse Philips; Arthur Rigby; and others.
EVENINGS at 7.30, SATURDAY MATINEES, 2.30. Prices of admission from 6d. to £3 3s.

THE BLACK SHEEP OF THE PRESS.

THE disagreement of the jury in the City Blackmailing case was not unexpected, nor was it altogether unsatisfactory. The trial has let a good deal of daylight in the shady places of financial journalism; and although we must of course regard the charges brought against the defendants as not proven, it will be well if the general public should draw a general moral from the whole case, and accept all financial criticism of new companies with a wholesome reserve. No one can accuse us of any predisposition to belittle the authority of journalism: But the more we believe in the power of the Press, the more must we guard against its abuse, and the more sedulously must we protest against the prostitution of its high prerogatives for the basest of purposes.

The printed word is but the spoken word made permanently visible to the eye. Yet such is the credulity of the human creature, and so difficult is it for him to apply to the impressions of one sense the lessons deduced from the experience gained by another, that it seems almost a vain aspiration to hope that men may some day be as rational with their eyes as they are with their ears. Mankind has had some thousands of years' experience of the use and abuse of the human voice. All religions and all philosophies have united in warning us against the lying tongue. Eargate is pretty well barricaded by this time against the intrusion of baseless and malicious rumours. But Eyegate is practically without a sentry. Put a thing in print and a thousand men will believe it for one who would have believed it had it ever reached them through the ear. Suppose that Mr. MARKS and his fellow-defendants, instead of using their pens in the *Mining Record*, had used their voices standing on their office steps, who would have cared what they said? There is with ordinary men—and with investors more than other men—an altogether unreasonable presumption in favour of the truth of anything they see in print. Upon this credulity the dishonest promoter trades. In old days he used to employ infinite pains in order to manipulate the financial articles of important organs of public opinion. Nowadays he has discovered this is a waste of labour. With a few pounds he can set up an oracle of his own, in which he can print his own praises of his own stock or sell his venal eulogies to any one who will buy his prostituted pen. The only corrective of this is exposure. By repeated revelation of the vulgar rapacity of the modern oracle, by the periodical exposure of the way in which the strings are pulled, and judgment delivered—on payment of cash down—we may hope that in time the eye may become as critical as the ear. But as the faculty of reading print is many thousand years younger than that of distinguishing articulate sounds, we must not expect the process to be too rapid.

As journalists, we should rejoice exceedingly if every blackmailer who used the press in order to extort a share of the swag from the financial bandits who prey upon the public were hanged as high as HAMAN. A journalist who editorially praises or condemns the stock of any company that is brought upon the market, not because it is intrinsically good or bad, but because he has or has not been bribed, is a scoundrel who deserves the punishment of a judge who sells his decisions to the highest bidder. We are not by any means sure whether it may not become the duty of all decent journals to band themselves together to prosecute to the bitter end any newspaper guilty of this crime against the public. If the good Irish landlords had but made common cause against their CLANRICARDES, they would never have been overwhelmed beneath the destruction that has overtaken them. It is obvious if the prosecution of alleged cases of blackmailing is to be left to gentlemen like Mr. MARCUS BERRO, of whom the Lord Chief Justice referred as follows, it will have small chance of success:—

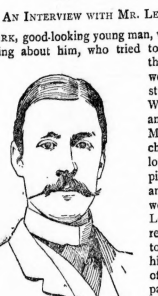
Then there was Mr. MARCUS BERRO, of whom the jury must form their judgment. He seemed to have had since 1883 forty-five petitions in bankruptcy against him; and he was a financial agent, though he did not seem to have much finance; but he dealt on a most magnificent scale with figures and companies, and had had to do with many companies; in fact, he dealt in companies; and the jury knew, as men of the world, what that meant.

Any case brought by such a man is prejudiced *ab initio*. But if this leprous plague spot of our profession is to be extirpated, the task will have to be undertaken by very different hands. No doubt there are grave difficulties in the way. Journalists are as jealous of each other and have as little of the spirit of union as the Irish landlords. If so, it is possible we may be rudely reminded of the results of such lack of consciousness of solidarity, when we are overwhelmed by legislation which would never have been enacted had we taken care to cut the throats of the black sheep of our flock.

HOW "SPY" CARICATURES.

AN INTERVIEW WITH MR. LESLIE WARD, OF "VANITY FAIR."

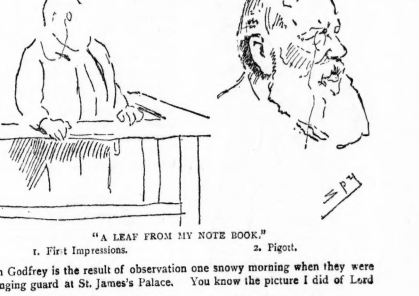
A DARK, good-looking young man, with all the best traditions of Eton still hanging about him, who tried to persuade me (writes a representative) that he was just upon forty years of age, welcomed me one day last week to his studio in Chelsea. This was Mr, Leslie Ward, caricaturist-in-chief to *Vanity Fair*, and son of the well-known R.A., Mr. E. M. Ward. Before settling down to our chat I gladly accepted his invitation to look round his studio. One of the first pictures that attracted my attention was an engraving of his father's well-known work, "Johnson Seeking an Audience of Lord Chesterfield," in which it is interesting to note that the little boy clinging to his mother's skirts is Mr. Leslie Ward himself. Parallel with this is an engraving of the almost equally well known picture painted by Mrs. E. M. Ward, "Elizabeth Fry Visiting Newgate." With two such parents it is no wonder that Mr. Leslie Ward is the accomplished artist he is.


MR. LESLIE WARD.

As long ago as 1872 he entered the Royal Academy as a student. A portrait of the Duke of Edinburgh is a memorial of Mr. Ward's pleasant cruise in summer seas with his Royal host, whilst equally suggestive of pleasant though tender memories is the likeness of the ill-fated Prince Imperial, who gave it to Mr. Ward after a long day spent at Chislehurst. Our tour round the room completed, I began my series of questions.

"What," I asked, "is your idea, Mr. Ward, of the historical value of caricatures?"—"Well, I think that they preserve for all time the most marked characteristics of the men of the day. In a caricature the peculiarities of a man, of his dress, his 'little ways,' all those things that go towards making him an individuality, should be so depicted that at a glance recognition follows. It may be of small historical value, perhaps, but take, for instance, Mr. Gladstone's collars, and you will note how much smaller they are now than formerly."

"Tell me how you set to work, Mr. Ward."—"Really so much depends upon my opportunities of studying my subject. I like to stalk my men, to walk side by side with them—as, for instance, I did one day across the park with Dean Bradley. I noticed everything, the rosette in his hat, the number of decanal buttons upon his sleeve. I flew home and dotted down my impression of him. Often a note will consist but of one or two lines with absolutely no meaning to an outsider, as, for instance, in this 'first idea' of Pigott. That portrait of


"A LEAF FROM MY NOTE BOOK."
1. First Impressions. 2. Pigott.

Dan Godfrey is the result of observation one snowy morning when they were changing guard at St. James's Palace. You know the picture I did of Lord

STAGE AND SONG.

Many-tongued rumour has been busy with the affairs of Her Majesty's Theatre during the last few days. One thing is certain there have been many disputes among the various members of the governing body of the concern. As to the cause of this thus-much rumour is not quite so clear. The facts, so far as they are generally known, are these:—Miss Mionie Palmer has "severed her connection" with the show, and Mr. Henry J. Leslie has taken a similar course. Of course, the first suggested reason for this state of things is the usual financial one. But, then, on the other hand, good "houses" have been the order of the day, and I have the best reason for believing that there is no clamouring for unpaid salaries on the part of the employs of the theatre. At any rate, a meeting of persons interested in the enterprise was held yesterday morning and a committee was appointed to take up the reins of government and carry on business. This being so, matters may assume a more reassuring aspect.

* * * * *

Mr. William Duck is going to produce at a Comedy matinée on the 1st of next month a new three-act play, from the pen of Mr. Walter Frith, entitled "The Home Feud." As its name implies, the piece will be a drama of domestic dissension. In the cast you will find the names of Miss Gertrude Kingston, Miss May Whitty, Miss Eva Moore, Mr. Frank Rodney, Mr. Stewart Dawson, Mr. Nutcombe Gould, and Mr. E. W. Gardiner. "Locked In," by the same author—music by Alfred Caldicott—will also be given, with Miss Jessie Bond in her original character, and—possibly—a very important Savoyard as the friendly cornet-player.

* * * * *

Mr. Robert Buchanan never—well, hardly ever—lets his pen run away with him, but he made a big mistake when he trotted out his recent remarks on Mrs. Kendal and "The Ironmaster." "William," however—not Archer but Kendal—has risen to the occasion, and has dealt the polypus playwright a "stinger" from the far-off shores of America. I pause for Mr. Buchanan's reply.

* * * * *

Messrs. Bumand and Solomon's musical version of that good old farce, "Domestic Economy," will be put up in front of "Tra-la-la Tosca" at the Royalty in about three weeks' time. Mr. Arthur Roberts will play John Grumley, and Miss Agnes Delaporte Mrs. Grumley. The remainder of the cast has not yet been settled. I heard the music of this bright little operetta some months back, and was much struck with a great deal of it. There is one song for the small boy of the piece with a particularly haunting refrain:—

"Father's gone out,
And mother's gone out,
And the fire's gone out for the day!"

"Domestic Economy," if it is well played, should add greatly to the artistic qualities of the Royalty programme.

* * * * *

Mr. Tom Thorne is due back from the Riviera this week. I am glad to hear that he is all the better for his holiday. "Clarissa" is quite ready for production, and could "go up" in a couple of days if necessary, but it is on the cards that the "School for Scandal" revival may stop the way for some little time to come.

* * * * *

The Gaiety company paid a flying visit to Northampton yesterday afternoon and gave a matinée of "Ruy Blas." The cobbling community much enjoyed the performance, and expressed plenty of approbation with the heels of their boots. A special train brought Nellie Farren, Fred Leslie, and their comrades back to town in time for their regular "turn" in the Strand.

* * * * *

It is rumoured that Mr. Hare's next production at the Garrick will be another play—very much "from the French." At any rate, he has more than one Parisian drama on his shelves.

* * * * *

"Dr. Bill"—the comedy with which Mr. George Alexander is going to open the Avenue in a week or two—will be found to deal largely with the idiosyncrasies of a young man who has devoted himself to a special branch of medicine and gets into some trouble through his scientific experience. Mr. Fred Terry will play the title rôle.

* * * * *

Sandow has to leave the Alhambra at the end of this week to fulfil a number of provincial engagements; so those who wish to cast eyes upon this mighty man of muscle must be quick about it.

* * * * *

I hear it whispered that a theatrical syndicate of very vast proportions is in course of formation. Time will possibly develop these whispers into something substantial.

R. U. E.

Beaconsfield and his secretary, Montagu Corry, walking arm-in-arm, I walked behind them once for at least an hour. I remember being horribly puzzled once as to how I should hit off Canon Liddon. I went down to Oxford, and I was told that on a certain day I would see him walking in Broad-walk. Punctual to the minute he came. So did I. Up and down he walked, and I in his rear. Something in my manner must have led him to the idea that I was an enthusiastic admirer of his, and he suddenly turned and most pleasantly raised his hat to me. My sketch of him was as good as any I have done. I never choose my subjects."

LORD BEACONSFIELD and LORD ROWTON (1880).

"My best subjects? Well, naturally those who are the funniest. I divide humanity into two classes: those who were made for *Vanity Fair* and—well, those who were not. Look at old Sir Walter Stirling; he might have stepped out of one of my pictures. So, too, old Dr. Goodford ("Goody"), the late Provost of Eton. 'Surely it can't be me,' he said when he saw my picture of him. 'I never stand like that.' But one day walking down the 'High,' he saw himself reflected in the glass, and, stopping dead short, said, 'Yes, that *Vanity Fair* man was right, after all.'"

"MY FIRST" (1873). (Sir Richard, then Professor, Owen.)

"I joined the paper in 1873," continued Mr. Ward, "owing to a chance caricature I had done of old Sir Richard Owen, which you can reproduce."

"Is it quite fair to caricature?" I asked. "Is it good art?"—"Oh yes, quite. All the talking in the world won't make some people appreciate caricature. Often they ask in what caricature consists. 'A man has a big nose,' they say; 'spose you make it bigger. Ha! ha!' But you *can't* explain to such dolts. Many think it consists in putting a big head upon a tiny body. But that's not caricature. The first thing, of course, is to find out a really striking point."

"Is it possible to bring out as it were marked *mental* characteristics and oddities?"—"Yes," was the reply; "I think so decidedly."

"Sometimes there is nothing either physical or mental to caricature in a man, and then I produce a mere ordinary portrait. I would never force caricature. Points must be in a man naturally; it is not for me to put them there; I can only accentuate. My friends sometimes say to me, 'Why have you made such a nice portrait of Smith and made me such an ape?' I reply it is their misfortune for being my friends and whose peculiarities are consequently well known to me. That portrait of old Joynes at Eton with his birch is good," and so too was the admirably depicted fiendish grin of pleasure that dwelt round the old gentleman's lips.

"GOODY" (1875). (The late Dr. Goodford, Provost of Eton.)

"MY ONLY LADY" (1883). (Mrs. Weldon.)

"Now, Mr. Ward," said I, hardly doubting his answer as I looked into the kindly face, "which enters most largely into the composition of your pictures, pessimism or optimism?" "Oh, the latter, I hope. I always avoid as much as possible the depicting of unamiable traits or downright physical infirmities. And yet it is absolutely necessary to produce a likeness. People offended at first generally come round, though one old nobleman, an old friend of my family, has never forgiven me."

In answer to a question, Mr. Ward vigorously asserted that the caricaturist is born, not made, for he often has to work under most disadvantageous circumstances. "I have had some curious experiences in my time. I once heard that General Ignatieff was staying at Claridge's; so I packed up, drove off, ordered a bedroom, and even called for hot water, when suddenly Claridge came down and ordered me out of the house. And I could not persuade him that I was not a Nihilist bent on the General's destruction. However, a glimpse of him as he stepped into his carriage served my purpose well. Cardinal Newman, too, was a difficulty. A friend asked me purposely down to stay in Birmingham. At Euston station, on my way, who should I see upon the platform but the old Cardinal himself. He went into the refreshment-room, ordered a plate of soup, and I did the same. In a few minutes I had all I wanted. However, I went down to Birmingham and next day called at the Oratory and asked to see 'the Father.' To my alarm a priest suddenly came forward, and—'Did I wish to consult his Eminence. If so, he would try and procure me an audience.' Here was a dilemma. I could not say I had come to caricature the old gentleman. The priest left to make inquiries, and I fled. I wonder if they counted the spoons afterwards. I wanted to do Jowett, and so I attended one of the 'Baby-faced Atheist's' lectures in cap and gown, hugely to the amusement of many of the young fellows present. One of my drollest reminiscences is that of a very ugly old peer, who would insist on seeing my 'notes' of him as he sat in my studio. He was so indignant, 'Those are not my eyes; I have not pig's eyes—my eyes are very big indeed; look here,' and he drew me towards him and pulled his eyelids up and down as far as he could, and bade me look into his face. 'There, those are my eyes.' When I am caricaturing I don't like a man to distract me with talking. Chauncey Depew told me such enchanting stories all the time he was with me, I could do nothing."

"No, as a rule, I do not caricature ladies. Mrs. Weldon is the only one I ever did. We had great fun, she and I, doing that picture. They don't like it, and indeed they are not often good subjects."

OCCASIONAL NOTES.

The debate on the Newfoundland Fisheries dispute in the French Chamber is good for one thing. It seems to indicate a disposition on the part of the French Government to take up a position where it has not a leg to stand upon. The right of the French to catch cod and dry cod on the so-called French shore was strictly limited to cod and to the erection of temporary drying-sheds. It is monstrous to deduce from this strictly limited concession a right to establish permanent factories for canning lobsters. The French Government in short seem, most fortunately for us, to have shifted their ground from a position where they had a plausible *prima facie* case to one where they have no case at all. M. Flourens uttered one good word in the debate—almost the only wise word spoken yesterday in the Chamber. "The Government of Great Britain," he said, "seemed for some years only to govern its colonies on the condition of obeying them." This witness is true; and it has been unfortunate both for us and the colonies when we forgot this sound general rule of British policy.

The Progressives on the County Council are suffering from an *embarras de richesses* in the choice of aldermen to fill the two vacancies. Professor Stuart's selection for one seat is, we suppose, certain; but for the other, the following candidates have already been suggested:—

Mr. Shaw-Lefevre	Mr. Fletcher Moulton
Sir Vincent Barrington	Sir J. Whitehead

Four better men could not be suggested; and if they are all willing to stand, the wonder is that with such good men obtainable, the Council should in the first instance have selected so many nobodies. It would be invidious to institute any comparison between the four. Mr. Moulton was suggested by ourselves. Sir Vincent Barrington would be specially useful in connection with ambulance work, and Mr. Shaw-Lefevre as a former ædile of London would be very appropriate. But for the sake of the precedent, we should be inclined to vote for Sir James Whitehead. It would be a capital thing for the County Council to bag every successful Lord Mayor as soon as he retires from office.

The *Times* publishes this morning the first authentic information we have yet received as to the extent of our new protectorate on the Shiré river. The information is not so precise as could be desired. But there seems to be no doubt that from the junction of the Ruo and the Shiré to the north of the Lake Shirwa Mr. Consul Johnston has practically annexed the whole of the Makololo, Yas, and Machinga countries. This includes the whole of the Blantyre district and the Shiré highlands.

"These countries were, with the consent and at the desire of their chiefs and people, placed under the protection of her most gracious Majesty" on September 21, 1889. Bishop Smythies's letter from Mozambique, dated December 5, which also appears in the *Times*, shows how that protection protected our unfortunate protégés. Mr. Johnston had warned Serpa Pinto that any attempt to cross the Makololo country in force would be regarded as an invasion. Thereupon Serpa Pinto simply increased his forces and burnt a village. Thereupon one Mlauri, a Makololo chief, said the Queen's protectorate was a sham, the Makololo must now look to themselves for their own protection, and thereupon, despite the advice of the British, he attacks the Portuguese invaders. As the latter had Gatlings, Mlauri got the worst of it, and the situation is "exceedingly critical."

We are glad to see that a diversion is to be created in Portugal by a dissolution. Whatever may have been the motives of Ministers in taking this step, the policy itself is certainly a patriotic one. The "crusade against England" is a suicidal affair. Our trade with Portugal is for us a very trumpery affair; but for Portugal it is that in which she lives and moves and has her being—her trade with us being exactly one-half of her whole trade. The Portuguese will be much better employed in fighting amongst themselves in a general election than in killing their trade.

The *New York Herald* publishes a dispatch from its Constantinople correspondent which states that not only in 1885, when Mr Gladstone was meditating war with Russia about Penj-deh, but in 1886, when Lord Salisbury was meditating war with Russia about Bulgaria, Prince Bismarck advised the Turks on no account to allow the British fleet to enter the Black Sea. If this be true, then Prince Bismarck has done us a very good turn, which ought to be set to his credit against some of the awkward moments which he has given us. For nothing could have been madder than to have gone to war in 1886 about Prince Alexander, unless it was the proposal to go to war in 1885 about Penj-deh. To shut us off beforehand from the only field in which we could operate against Russia was a boon for which the sober and resolute Chancellor deserves the thanks of all those who resisted the crazes of 1885 and 1886.

Sir Henry James (when not employed for the *Times*) is clearly of John Bright's opinion, that "force is no remedy." Here is what he says to a correspondent who wrote to him about Mr. Hopwood's crusade for short sentences:—

It is most satisfactory to know that a prominent judge is making a consistent attempt to deal with crime. I know nothing more sadly retrogressive than the attempt now being made to alter our law by subjecting persons, guilty of any of many different offences, to have floggings within a short space of time. If this be sanctioned we shall be re-enacting torture in one of its worst forms. Evil has never been flogged out of man, and good will never be flogged into him.

We hope that some of Sir Henry's Tory allies will take his excellent aphorism to heart. But what a satire there is in his words: "It is most satisfactory to know that a prominent judge is making a consistent attempt to deal with crime." "A prominent judge"; but what is one among so many? The others, Sir Henry implies, make no attempt at consistency at all. Is it not about time that the legislature made it for them?

We learn from Paris that it is now possible to be cremated for half a crown. This is the result of the new system adopted at the Père Lachaise Cemetery in August last. Coke has been substituted for wood as fuel, and other improvements have been incorporated with the Siemens system which have had the effect of greatly reducing both the time required for effectual combustion and the cost. The body of an adult can be reduced to ashes in the new furnace in an hour, and the cost of the operation has been brought down from thirty-five francs to three. Nevertheless, we observe that of 735 cremations mentioned in the report only 35 have been by private request. The remaining seven hundred consisted of what is graphically described as "hospital débris."

It is not generally known that the London County Council is gradually acquiring a police force of its own. The Council is empowered by law to employ persons to maintain order in the parks and gardens under its control. A large number of the men thus employed have now been sworn in as constables, and can now exercise the same powers as other policemen in the matter of arrest and summonses. They are dressed in the well-known uniform of the Metropolitan Police, with the letters L.C.C. attached to the collar. This little force has been formed without any fuss or bombast, but its existence furnishes an additional argument for the transference of the London police to the Municipal authorities of London.

FOR SISTER ROSE GERTRUDE.

We are glad to be able to announce, as appears below, that the piano which Sister Rose Gertrude wanted has been promised by Messrs. Broadwood and Sons, whom we beg to thank very heartily for their ready generosity. The funds which our readers have placed at our disposal will (unless otherwise desired by the subscribers) be devoted, after defraying the cost of carriage of the piano, to the purchase of such other comforts for herself and her patients as Sister Rose Gertrude may suggest. Perhaps some of our readers who are in the shipping world will help us as to the cheapest and most expeditious way of forwarding the piano to Molokai.

In connection with our interview with her, we may perhaps, without indiscretion, quote some portions of a letter which the young lady's father has addressed to our representative:—"Many more thanks for your kindly and beautiful notice of my poor darling daughter. She is indeed both in mind and body just as you describe her, and a child more worthy of a father's love never lived. But the parting from her, and the horrid cloud of infection hanging over her, has well nigh broken my heart. It is wondrous how thoroughly you estimated her character: but the love she inspired you can never know."

To the EDITOR *of the* PALL MALL GAZETTE.

SIR,—In reference to the mission to the lepers at Molokai, we have had pleasure in setting aside an excellent upright pianoforte as a present for the heroine Miss Fowler. We shall be glad if you or your representative will call to try the instrument on or after Wednesday next.—We are, Sir, your obedient servants,

JOHN BROADWOOD AND SONS.

33, *Great Pulteney-street, Jan.* 20.

To the EDITOR *of the* PALL MALL GAZETTE.

SIR,—I gladly enclose a donation of £20 towards the Sister Rose Piano Fund, and would offer more were it not that I am sure many will wish to contribute, and that ere long her simple and modest request will be gratified. Amidst Western nations happily the scourge of leprosy is comparatively unknown, and few have ever seen a leper. Hence the apparent apathy ruling to ameliorate their unhappy condition. In years past, while travelling in the Land of Far Cathay, chance brought a so-called leper settlement in my pathway. Indelibly was that sad sight impressed upon me, and it will never be forgotten. The youthful devotee who has gone on her sacred mission is a glory to her sex! No V. C. decoration has ever been pinned on any bosom wherein a braver heart beats. Her chances of life at Molokai, as in sorrow I write and believe it, are nil! Had she been a "fair penitent," expiating a sad crime, or one whose years may be described as "Médaillé à Ste. Hélène"—Eh bien, allez-y. But one as it were on the threshold of life, scarce nineteen summers, on the brink of that brook where girl and womanhood meet, it is very sad. Adopting the convent motto, "Dimenticare il mondo," I trust the sequel, "E per il mondo dimenticato," will not be her fate. She deserves, if ever mortal did, the earnest prayers and warmest sympathies of her countrywomen and countrymen alike.—Yours faithfully,

PALMERE GORDON.

Army and Navy Club, Pall Mall, Jan. 20.

To the EDITOR *of the* PALL MALL GAZETTE.

DEAR SIR,—I read your article of Friday relating to Sister Rose Gertrude to a congregation of Cumberland peasants last evening in lieu of a sermon. They desired me to send you the small amount enclosed, and to say that if Sister Rose Gertrude needs money, now or in the future, for her heroic work, though we are poor folk, we will take care that she has it.—Yours faithfully,

W. HUDSON SHAW.

Thornthwaite Vicarage, near Keswick, Jan. 20.

To the EDITOR *of the* PALL MALL GAZETTE.

DEAR SIR,—My children generally give their small dividends in Consols to good objects, and if they were at home they would be glad to send you the enclosed small warrants, amounting to 10*s.*, for the purpose you have in view—namely, to provide Miss Fowler with a piano. In the names of my children, I subscribe myself,

MURIEL, ALICE, AND KATHLEEN.

Monday, Jan. 20.

To the EDITOR *of the* PALL MALL GAZETTE.

SIR,—I enclose 1*s.*; although small, please accept. I admire the noble heroism of the girl.—From a railway employé,

W. W.

Finsbury Park Station, G.N.R., N., Jan. 20.

The amount acknowledged in our issues of yesterday and Saturday was £11 15*s.* To that we have now to add:—

Passmore Gordon	£20	0	0
T. W. B.	0	5	0
W. W.	0	1	0
E. Chapman	5	0	0
Thomas Dawy	1	0	0
Per Rev. W. H. Shaw	1	10	0
Muriel, Alice, and Kathleen	0	10	0
Total	£40	1	0

IN MEMORY OF LORD NAPIER OF MAGDALA.

SOME PERSONAL RECOLLECTIONS BY ONE WHO KNEW HIM.

A CORRESPONDENT who saw a good deal of Lord Napier in India sends us the following personal recollections :—

Napier's personal activity was always a vital element in his success. One little illustration of this may be given. He had been out with his Staff (he was then chief) one morning, making some general survey of the cantonments and country round, when, finding the forenoon and the hot sun had overtaken them far from head-quarters and the much-desired breakfast, a brief consultation was held as to the best route back into shelter. The majority chose one of the best-known regular roads, two or three remaining "Now we will be even with those fellows;" and at once led the way straight across country. When the main body arrived they found the General comfortably seated at breakfast, and he humorously rallied the late-comers, "wondering where they had been all the time." Some ten years later when he was leaving India and staying at the Bombay Government House bungalows at Malabar Point—Sir Frederick Haines was there, having, I believe, come to take over from him the post of Commander-in-Chief for India—I called and found him reclining on a camp bed. He had been a good deal run down, and as I inquired anxiously as to his condition of health, he replied, "Oh, I am not done up yet; I would ride across country with any of them."

During the preparations for the Abyssinian expedition I saw a good deal of him at Bombay, and heard much more of the assiduity with which he was organising the much-mixed force he had to marshal, the principal thought with him being to secure sufficiency of transport through "the mountains of Rasselas," then little known in detail. In a brief interview with him at the "Commodore's bungalow," where the expedition staff and officers were then located, I ventured to put to the General the view that, as Theodore's military resistance could not be very formidable against British Indian brigades, a smaller force than was being arranged for might suffice, thereby obviating much cumber with commissariat and transport impedimenta. This had been advocated by or with the sanction of Sir William Merewether, who had conducted the negotiations from Massowah with Theodore for the release of the captives; and as Sir William was himself a dashing officer, and knew more than any one else up to date as to the routes up to the "tableland" of Abyssinia, there was much to be said for his argument that a total combatant force of, say, 5,000 men should suffice. Sir Robert Napier listened quietly, and—of course, the whole question had been in his mind for weeks past—after considering a few moments he said, "Well, that might be so; but you must remember that *we* cannot do as the Tartars did—leave our sick and wounded on the field." In this concise reply was summed up the whole central idea of his plans for the campaign on ground virtually unknown; he would have the troops effectually cared for, and leave nothing to the chapter of accidents. As the event proved, the chief was perfectly right. The troops, numbering over 10,000 strong, only sufficed to hold the long line from Zoulla to Magdala; and had Theodore taken the common-sense course of retiring towards Gondar, it would have gone hard with our troops during the rainy season, which, as it was, overtook them before the return march was completed.

Reverting to that anxious period of preparation, St. Andrew's Day came in the midst of it, and the chief attended the dinner. In his brief speech he referred to the uncertain future, and the great task before him and his comrades; and though the proceedings were enlivened by the humorous remarks of Dr. Norman Macleod, then on deputation duty to India, we all felt it was an anxious time for Sir Robert, some of us feeling that he would be one of the most likely to succumb to the exposure of the campaign. Happily, it was ordered otherwise; and Bombay saw another sight when at the great banquet of the next St. Andrew's Day the beloved chief stood forward as the successful but still modest hero of the time.

Much has been said in the press regarding Napier's arduous service in Central India in pursuing and dispersing the insurgent forces under Feroz Shah, and afterwards in running Tantia Topi to earth; but there are many incidents personal to Napier in that desperate time that are little known, and which should now be looked up. About two years ago he asked me to search for one or two of these—not on his own account so much as that of his old companions in arms. The following is an extract from a note I had from him some time in 1886 :—

I should be very thankful if you had any extracts from the Bombay papers relating to the two actions that I had in Central India with very small forces—at Jowra Alipur, near Gwalior, on the 21st or 22nd June, 1858, and at Ranode, in the cold weather (early part) of 1859, also in the Gwalior territory. I was then so accustomed to desperate situations that I made very little of them. This I have repented since, on account of the officers under me, who, I now think, might have been better rewarded. I should be glad to see any remarks of the Bombay papers, if any were made at that time. I was then too busy to pay attention to anything but the work before me.

On making search into old files I found some few contemporary notes: but the Indian press at that period was much inferior in its organization and facilities compared with its position at the present day. After my sending such notes as I had found, Lord Napier wrote :—

I hope I acknowledged as thankfully as I received the notes on the battle of Jowra Alipur. The engagement at Ranode was not against such desperate odds; but it was a defeat by two troops of dragoons of three or four thousand armed insurgents with leaders such as Feroz Shah and Fazil Huk, who had cut their way through Lord Clyde's troops. If I had not captured Tantia Topi and recaptured Scindia's artillery, Lord Strathnairn's (then Sir Hugh Rose) victory would have been very incomplete. And if I had not caught Feroz Shah by hard unremitting pursuit and by intercepting him he would have filled his treasury from Scindia's town of Ranode, and have rapidly organized a fresh force. But he was driven across the Chumbal with only three hundred horsemen.

Though Napier took part in the work of consolidating the country after the unrest left by the Mutiny, he had only a few months' respite from active service, as in 1860 he was associated with Sir Hope Grant in the China war of that period and the march on Pekin. That portion of his story has been well described elsewhere; and I only notice that episode by way of reminder that Napier, from Multan to Magdala, afforded a striking refutation of Wellington's prejudiced but obstinately cherished dictum that it was not safe to trust engineer officers with responsible military command. Allusion has been made to the strong personal liking, not to say affection, that Napier inspired in those with whom he came into close contact; but those who recall, as I can, the peculiarly gracious tone (*timbre*) of his voice and the suavity of his manner—though ever natural and unaffected—can well understand the respect and devoted service he elicited from all ranks and classes. His pride in India itself and in the Services which built up British sway there in was very strong. With regard to his acceptance of the peerage, though I do not remember just now whether he ever made the avowal in public, I know that on personal grounds he would have declined the honour; but he said when he reflected that he was the first officer of the Indian Armies to whom that signal distinction had been proffered, he considered he was not free to refuse it, because it was an honour to his comrades in arms and service. In very many respects Robert Napier and his career remind one of Wordsworth's "Happy Warrior."

M. W.

TEA UNFIT FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION.

The secretary of the Licensed Victuallers' Tea Association writes :—"Your note on 'Tea Unfit for Human Consumption' is to the point. To those engaged in the tea trade itself it has always been passing strange that the sanitary authorities, strict to a fault with most liquids, will allow tea to go into consumption which will as certainly injure the stomach as fusel oil in spirits. The tea-dealers who offer these low-priced teas should be regarded as great sinners against the public health as the beer-house keeper who adulterates his beer."

France raises 20 million tons of coal annually, and imports 9½ millions, taking six millions from this country.

READERS LEAVING HOME TEMPORARILY can have the PALL MALL GAZETTE forwarded at the following rates:—Two weeks, 1s. 6d.; four weeks, 3s. SATURDAY'S SPECIAL EDITION posted in time for delivery in the COUNTRY on SUNDAY MORNING, forwarded for 6s. 6d. per annum. Address, The Publisher, *Pall Mall Gazette* Office, Northumberland-street Strand, W.C.

"A NEW PILGRIMAGE."*

ARE the thirty-nine sonnets which open Mr. Blunt's new volume christened after Byron? They are indeed a sort of modern "Childe Harold's Pilgrimage," with differences, not always in favour of the poet to whom Mr. Blunt has a certain intellectual kinship. Not since Byron have we had a poet whose life itself has been so romantic a poem, with such dramatic episodes in it, with altogether such fine poetic effect in living. Mr. Blunt's successive books of poetry have been but as extracts from this more interesting poem. The charm of them is in their intimate savour of life—in the sensation we get that all these verses, before being written down, have been lived. They are confessions, very frank and very attractive—the more attractive in that the writer makes no pretences, acknowledging the heritage of sins, mistakes, and failures, calling up memories which are sometimes accusing, confessing that much in his past has been loss, much vanity. With what a thrill of sympathy one cannot but read them! This poetry comes straight from the true birthplace of Art, where she has her home in the world. For the sake of that we can pardon much; and we have much to pardon. These new sonnets do not seem to us equal to the better love-sonnets of Proteus, which still remain the best work that Mr. Blunt has given us. The series, for one thing, is too narrative, not allowing so much poetic freedom as those to Manon, Juliet, and the rest. The lack of care is more marked, and the delicate or keen poetry of suggestiveness passes oftener into what we must call rhetoric. Yet, if rhetoric, how splendid, how sensitive, much of it is! And how often the fire burns entirely clear of the smoke, ascending vividly.

Perhaps the best poetry in the volume, certainly that which has most the air of maturity, is found in the Eastern love-poems professedly "from the Arabic," and in the pastoral "Sed nos qui vivimus," all of them, it happens, studies in assonance, which certainly, in this writer's hands, does give much of the satisfaction of rhyme. The Oriental pieces have something of the charm of Eastern poetry—an exquisite delicacy, a soft charm, with the surprise of unfamiliar imagery. Here are two stanzas from one of them :—

> Dark to me is the earth. Dark to me are the heavens
> Where is she that I loved, the woman with eyes like stars?
> Desolate are the streets. Desolate is the city.
> A city taken by storm, where none are left but the slain!
>
> Sadly I rose at dawn, undid the latch of my shutters,
> Thinking to let in light, but I only let in love.
> Birds in the boughs were awake; I listened to their chaunting;
> Each one sang to his love; only I was alone.

"Sed nos qui vivimus" is an idyl of home, very deeply felt, very characteristic, full of poetic thought. More than the poems "from the Arabic," it has that personal element which one prizes so much in Mr. Blunt's work; its modernity is of a quite different kind from that of the sonnets, but, in its way, as genuine, if not so interesting. It is a notable fact that every poem in this volume deals directly with contemporary aspects of life—familiarly in the sonnets, romantically in the fine ballad of Sancho Sanchez, meditatively in "Sed nos qui vivimus," from an alien standpoint in the Arabic poems, but always in the spirit of that true saying in the preface about "the treatment of modern subjects, the only ones, perhaps, of permanent value in any literature." How true that is, and how seldom is it remembered, how seldom acted upon! It is by the modern treatment of modern subjects that Mr. Blunt has achieved a position of his own—a notable one—among the poets of to-day.

* "A New Pilgrimage, and other Poems." By Wilfrid Scawen Blunt. (London: Kegan Paul.)

THE STANDARD OIL COMPANY AS A MONOPOLIST.

WHAT we have published on the petroleum oil trade has induced several correspondents to write to us. On the ground that that huge American combination, the Standard Oil Company, is trying to do here what it has done in America—namely, crush all opposition—the subject has more than a trade interest. Mr. Charles Marvin writes :—

At a critical moment, when the petroleum merchants of this country were engaged at a heavy expense in carrying out, in an enterprising manner, a transformation of the method of handling the oil, from the cumbrous barrel to the convenient tank, calculated to render lamp oil cheaper for the public, the monopolising Standard Oil Company of America has suddenly sprung upon the trade a plan of operations which, unless defeated, will ruin a large number of merchants and place the English oil business in a condition of slavish dependence upon the most unscrupulous trust in existence. By unscrupulous I mean that the trust has reared itself to its present monstrous proportions, and its president acquired a reputed future of fifty millions sterling by showing no mercy to any interest, private or public, in its path, and by literally battening on the flesh of thousands of trade victims. The animosity which the trust has inspired in America requires only to be shown up in this country to prove the that commiseration for the British petroleum trade which Messrs. S. Bowley and Son claim. The aim of the Standard Oil Company, which has already squared the Scotch refiners, is to monopolise the distributing trade in this country, and then, as soon as combination arrangements can be made at Baku, hoist the price to the disadvantage of the consumer. Against such a consummation I do not gather that the British petroleum trade desires to rear a counter monopoly, but that it asks, purely on the selfish grounds of the preservation of our home trade, to be sympathized with and encouraged in its efforts to defeat the scheme to put our oil bus ness in the hands of American jobbers. Fortunately, the Standard Oil Company has not got a grip on the whole Russian supply as yet, while there are oil fields in almost every part of our own empire which I trust will be opened up ere long. In the meantime, since somebody must sell the oil in this country as well as somebody else bore for it in Burmah, Canada, South Africa, and New Zealand, it is a national interest that that *somebody* should not be the hostile triumphant American monopolist when our own Imperial supply begins to tickle timidly to the home market, but English merchants, with friendly sentiments towards the products of the oil fields of the Empire.

BRITISH CAPITAL IN AMERICAN INDUSTRIES.

WE might expect a favourable view to be taken on the American continent of the inrush of British capital into American industries. The Yankees see that they are getting full value for their money, and at the same time the British investor may be pretty certain that he is paying even a great deal more than the high figure at which the Americans are willing to be bought out. Mr. Henry Clews says :—

It is the beginning of a new method of employing the surplus earnings of Europe on the American continent. The movement is not of the wild speculative nature that has heretofore characterized the operations of irresponsible London "promoters," whose main object was to make money by exaggeration and deception. It is directed largely by a new order of investment and finance companies, who are responsible to the law and to public opinion, and who therefore have to conduct their business with some regard to prudence and to the interest of subscribers. These institutions appear to have originated, to some extent, in the growing distrust in land as an investment, in the dangerously unsettled condition of international politics, and in the revolutionary tendency of British domestic politics. It is perceived by the manager of these institutions that well-established American industries afford a more stable promise of a good return on capital that can be found at home or elsewhere under existing circumstances; and hence the efforts made during the past year to purchase many of our important manufacturing properties. Were current reports taken at their face value, we should conclude that these transfers have aggregated an incredible sum; but there has been a twofold check upon such transactions—a desire on the part of the American owners to get very high prices for their properties and a sharp look-out on the part of the London buyers to pay no more for them than they are worth. The common estimate of 75,000,000 dollars as the amount invested in this way in 1889 is probably too high; but there can be no doubt that the total is a very considerable one, sufficiently so to warrant its being regarded as a significant future factor in our foreign exchanges and in the development of our industries.

We are not aware on this side that "the revolutionary tendency of British domestic politics" has given the cold shivers to capital.

CHATS ON FORTHCOMING BOOKS.

VI.—MR. MONTAGU WILLIAMS'S AUTOBIOGRAPHY (MACMILLAN).

"YOU want me to give some information about my book?" said Mr. Montagu Williams to our representative. "Well, it will be called 'Leaves of a Life;' it will be published by Macmillan, in two volumes, about the end of the month; it will date from the time I went to Eton—I have a good deal to say about my experiences of Eton—to my retirement from the Bar; and it will deal with soldiering, amateur acting, and advocacy. I don't know what more there is to tell. Stay: you can add that the frontispiece—a portrait of the author—is by Leslie Ward, or 'Spy,' you know, of *Vanity Fair*."

"And are the statements that have been published about the book accurate?"—"Not altogether. It is quite true there are some reminiscences about Mdme. Rachel, and there will be the letter from Lefroy. But I have nothing to say about Baron Grant."

"You have written the book since your retirement from the Bar, I suppose?"—"Oh, no. I have had it in hand for some years. I always take notes from time to time, although not with any fixed idea of publication."

"In shorthand?"—"Yes, Pitman's system, which I once taught myself for amusement. I agree with you it is a rare accomplishment at the Bar. The notes were very roughly made, but they were sufficient to connect the threads of memory."

"Your reminiscences, then, will be military and theatrical as well as legal?"—"In different parts of the book I shall treat of the army, the stage, and the Bar. I shall have a good deal to say about Serjeant Ballantine, much more than he has said about himself. There will be no end of anecdotes, of course, about people that are dead and gone—people whose names every one knows."

"And will you touch on controversial topics as Serjeant Ballantine did?"—"Not to any extent. But I may tell you that I shall have a good deal to say about the unsanitary dwellings and the condition of the poor."

"How did you come to take so much interest in this subject, Mr. Williams?"—"Oh, I have always had some sort of feeling for the poor people; so many of my clients, you see, were of the poor. I have studied the housing question much longer than you may suppose—long before I became a magistrate. When I was at the Old Bailey it was frequently my practice to personally investigate East-end slums in the company of experienced detectives from Scotland-yard."

A slight huskiness in Mr. Montagu Williams's voice led me to inquire whether his throat still gave him trouble. "It is a painful subject," he replied, "though I ought not to complain. I have only one larynx—the other was entirely removed—and the one has to do the work of two. The throat does not cause me any actual pain, for nature was very kind. I went to Berlin, as you know, to consult the German specialists, and it was then found that a bridge was forming across—a ligature of gristle—which acted as a kind of sounding board. There was a chance, they told me—I would have the blunt truth—though they seemed hopeless. The German doctors, by the way seem to have much better instruments—such as the electric light apparatus for examining the throat—than ours have. But though the chance was one in thousand, death was the only alternative, so of course I underwent the operation."

"What was really the cause of the trouble?"—"No one knows, though I suppose the constant strain my voice had borne for years had something to do with it. The doctors said it was cancer, though in spite of them I am inclined to think it was blood poisoning—blood poisoning of a most malignant type. The operation was, of course, a wonderful success, but it spoiled my constitution."

To this last assertion I am in no wise inclined to assent, as I regard Mr. Montagu Williams's well-formed figure, clothed in the magisterial dignity of a dressing-gown, which reveals an expanse of shirt front dominating a broad chest, Clean-shaven save for the small moustache, with face firm and unwrinkled, and hair as dark and full as any young student's in the Temple. Mr. Montagu Williams is fifty-five only according to the calendar. As he stood in negligent attitude by the fireside I asked him the secret of eternal youth. "Oh, it is to take life easy," he laughingly answered, "I think. I have always had a contented mind until the last year or so."

This I interpreted as a confession that he found the duty of a magistrate less exhilarating than the part of an advocate. The broken tones of the voice which once swayed the hearts of the most stolid jurors that ever sat in the box of the Old Bailey painfully told one of the sorrow's crown of sorrow Mr. Montagu Williams has to bear in remembering happier things. At once he cheerfully resumed his talk, however, remarking of a silver cigar-case inscribed with the letters "M.W.," at which I was looking, and which, with several cigar-boxes by its side, indicated that the weed is not one of the happier things, that it was a present from some professional colleagues on his retirement.

"You have other interesting souvenirs in the room, perhaps?"—"Yes, quite a number. There is a pen-and-ink sketch of Mrs. Lawson—who was, you know, the daughter of Webster—done by Marcus Stone, the R.A., one evening many years ago, when we were up the river. For some time I was standing counsel to the *Daily Telegraph*. No, I never wrote anything for it: my book will be my first literary venture."

TO-DAYS NEW BOOKS.

(Publishers would greatly oblige by stating the prices of books. Any notices under this head do not preclude further review should such seem to be necessary.)

CLARE, AUSTIN. "For the Love of a Lass: a Tale of Tynedale." (Chatto and Windus.)
[A novel in two volumes.]

COLLINS, WILKIE (The Late). "Blind Love." (Chatto and Windus.)
[A novel in three volumes, with a preface by Mr. Walter Besant, who completed it.]

DEAN, TERESA, H. "How to be Beautiful." (Trubner and Co.)
[Described as "a book for every woman." Gives information concerning bathing, exercises, eyes, hands, corsets, shoes, &c., &c. Cloth. Pp. 92. Price 2s. 6d.]

EASTWOOD, FREDERICK. "In Satan's Bonds: a Story of Love and Crime." (Sampson Low.)
[A novel in two volumes.]

HAMMOND, JOSEPH, LL.B. "Church or Chapel? An Eirenicon." (Wells Gardner, Darton, and Co.)
[Cloth. Pp. 358.]

MACKENZIE, KENNETH, R. H. "The Marvellous Adventures and Rare Conceits of Master Tyll Owiglass." (Trubner and Co.)
[A volume of the Loro Series. Cloth gilt. Pp. xxxv., 319. Price 3s. 6d.

MCCARTHY, JUSTIN, M.P. "A History of the Four Georges." (Chatto and Windus.)
[Vol. II., extending from 1733 to the death of George II. in 1760. Cloth. Pp. vi., 406. Price 12s.]

MERRY, W. W., D.D. (Editor). "Aristophanes: The Birds." (Oxford: At the Clarendon Press.)
[In two parts, the first containing the Greek text with an Introduction; the second, Notes. Cloth. Pp. 182, frontispiece.]

SKINNER, WALTER R. "The Mining Manual for 1889-90." (4, Birchin-lane, E.C.)
[Full particulars of Mining Companies, together with a List of Mining Directors. Cloth. Pp. 729. Price 10s. 6d.]

SMITH, ROBERT. "The Kings of the World, and other Poems." (James Nisbet and Co.)
[Cloth. Pp. 424.

"TASMA." "A Sydney Sovereign, and other Tales." (Trübner and Co.)
[Five short stories. Cloth. Pp. 216. Price 6s.]

"THE CENTURY DICTIONARY." (The Century Company.)
[The first of six volumes, extending from "A" to "Conocephalitidæ." Cloth. Pp. 1,200. Price £2 2s.]

TURNER, CHARES EDWARD. "The Modern Novelists of Russia." (Trübner and Co.)
[The substance of six lectures delivered at the Taylor Institution, Oxford. Cloth Pp. 210.]

WALFORD, EDWARD, M.A. "William Pitt." (Chatto and Windus.)
[A biography in one volume dedicated in Latin to Mr. Gladstone. Cloth. Pp. 212.]

WEDMORE, FREDERICK (Editor). "Fontainebleau." (Boussod, Valadon, and Co.)
[Fifteen Photogravures after pictures by J. Haynes-Williams. 4to Introduction of 21 pages.]

Bord's Pianos.—Hire cent. discount for cash or 25s. per month (Second-hand, 20s. 6d. per month on the three years' system. Illustrated Lists free of CHAS. STILES and CO., 48, SOUTH AMPTON ROW, HOLBORN, W.C. Pianos exchanged.

DRURY LANE.—THE NATIONAL THEATRE.—TWICE DAILY at 1.30 and 7.15, AUGUSTUS HARRIS'S Pantomime, JACK AND THE BEANSTALK, produced on a scale of splendour surpassing in magnificence all displays offered to the public by Mr. Augustus Harris in previous years, and performed by a Company of Comedians each of whom is an acknowledged attraction in himself—Messrs. Nicholls, Le-o, Lauri, the Grimbla Brothers, Conway, Lauri, Leopold Brothers, Vokes, Farren, Clowns, and Chappell; Misses Vernon, Radcliffe, Hewitt, Rhoda, and Dugan. Box-office open from 10 A.M. all day.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—The PREMIER THEATRE of London. Lessees, THE OPERA COMPANY (Limited). Twice daily at 1.30 and 7.15. Grand CHRISTMAS PANTOMIME, entitled CINDERELLA. Written by Sir AUGUSTUS HARRIS. The lyrics by CLEMENT SCOTT. Invented and produced by CHARLES HARRIS. Musical Director, Mr. EDWARD SOLOMON. Grand Opera Season. Mme. ALBANI as LUCIA on 28th prox. Mme. ALBANI to-day sold out of pits. It was only necessary to come within the precincts of the Theatre to feel that to-day's occasion was a grave and solemn, not a joyful one. Inside the chapel, the altar, reading-desk, and pulpit were draped in black; outside in the courtyard a hundred men of the Coldstream Guards were assembled, under the command of Major Dawson; and there was also a contingent of the warrant officers and Staff service of the Royal Engineers. Above the White Tower the English flag floated half-mast high. The band of the Coldstream Guards was in attendance.

At a quarter-past ten the long, melancholy roll of the drums was heard, and a detachment of Lancers appeared upon the scene. Immediately the coffin —covered by the Union Jack and the new useless cocked hat, sword, and sash— came in sight. It was securely fastened to a gun carriage drawn by six horses, and was attended by a body of gunners. The band played the Dead March in "Saul," and the procession slowly came up the courtyard, where the body was received by Lieut.-Gen. Sir G. W. Higginson, the Lieutenant of the Tower, by General Milman, the Major of the Tower, and by the acting Chaplain. The procession entered the precincts of the Tower by way of the Barrier Gate, passing underneath the Middle Tower, the Byward Tower, and along by the Traitor's Gate, up to the front of the chapel. Here a halt was made, while the coffin was taken from the gun-carriage and placed upon the shoulders of eight stalwart Engineers, who conveyed it to the place in front of the altar. It was followed by the two sons of the deceased General, Four mourning coaches subsequently drew up, and their occupants—who included Lady Napier —entered the chapel and remained seated there for several minutes.

The coffin remained in front of the altar for just half an hour. At each side stood a warder in the historic costume of the Tudor period. Except these and a few pressmen and curiosity-mongers, the chapel was empty. There was no service of any kind.

It was a quarter past eleven before the coffin was once more placed in position upon the gun-carriage, and the procession re-formed. This was the order in which the procession left the Tower:—

Vanguard of Lancers.
Four Mourning Coaches.
Two Companies of Royal Engineers, in close column, battalion formation, with arms reversed.
A Company of the 3rd Middlesex Volunteers.
Band of the Coldstream Guards.
Band of the Scots Guards.
Band of the Royal Engineers.
More Lancers.
Members of the Royal Artillery (service of the gun).
GUN CARRIAGE WITH COFFIN.
Horse of the deceased, with boots reversed.
More Lancers.
Her Majesty's State carriage, drawn by six horses.
Rear-guard of Lancers.

Needless to say, the sight was imposing in the highest degree, and that it was witnessed by an immense concourse of people. In fact, Tower-hill with its vicinity was crowded as it used to be in the days when traitors lost their heads upon its commanding summit.

FROM THE TOWER TO ST. PAUL'S.

The route from the feudal fortress to that great fane which is Sir Christopher Wren's best monument was by Great Tower street and along Cannon-street to the Cathedral. Funeral peals were rung from the churches adjacent to the line of route as the procession passed, and every effort was made that the "constable of the Tower," the late Major of Magdala and Pekin, should be

. . . buried, not as one unknown,
Nor meanly, but with gorgeous obsequies,
. . . and rolling music.

All the length of Cannon-street, with flags fluttering at half mast, the way was kept, now by Life Guards, with their glittering cuirasses, now by the more soberly-clad policeman, whilst all London seemed to have poured itself forth in thronged spectators. The crush was terrible. A brisk trade in mourning cards and programmes was done by street hawkers. A due sense of the solemnity of the occasion seemed pretty general but there were loud complaints concerning the arbitrary way in which the traffic was dealt with. "At long last" the mournful strains of the Dead March wailed out, and the sorrowful procession slowly filed by, omnibuses and lamp-posts being at a premium for vantage ground.

BEFORE ST. PAUL'S.

More than an hour before the arrival of the procession Ludgate-hill and the approaches to St. Pau's Cathedral became crowded The temporary railing used on important occasions had been fixed up between the granite stumps that encircle the space before the cathedral steps upon which the statue to Queen Anne stands. The approach to the steps had also been well gravelled. A cordon of City police soon forced back the crowds down Ludgate hill and up the various small streets which give entrance to the open space around St. Paul's. The military guard was furnished by a number of men of the Grenadier Guards and of the Horse Guards Blue. A large body of people took the opportunity of attending the usual ten o'clock service, and once inside St. Paul's they managed, as far as one could see, to remain there until the end of the ceremony. In the course of the morning a number of military and naval officers drove up in hansoms. Before eleven the bell tolled mournfully, several officers of higher rank, with waving plumes, entered the cathedral. About a quarter past eleven the Lord Mayor's and the Under Sheriff's carriages drove up, and the official representatives of the City of London duly ascended the steps. From some time before eleven all the windows of the shops and offices facing St. Paul's had of course been crammed. At twenty-five minutes past eleven o'clock a detachment of the Royal Engineers formed into three lines before St. Paul's steps, Shortly before Lady Napier appeared with several members of the family and Sir Peter Lumsden, General Gillam, General Collins, Lady Napier from her carriage. The police were in charge of Colonel Fraser and Lieut.-Colonel Smith, who galloped to and fro. One of the early arrivals was Lord Wolseley. After him came several generals, who were not, however, generally recognized in their cloaks. Prince Christian and Count Hatzfeldt, the German Ambassador, brought with them splendid wreaths. The Duke of Cambridge, and they also carried wreaths. The Commander-in-Chief walked on St. Paul's steps for the Prince of Wales. The arrival of the Heir Apparent was marked by what might have been a serious accident, one of the horses of his carriage getting a hind leg astride one of the granite pillars, and almost impaling itself on one of the sharp tops of the iron railings. The Prince was accompanied by Prince George, Lord Suffield, General Probyn, Sir Christopher Teadale, General Ellis, and Colonel S. Clarke. At two minutes past twelve the three lancers who headed the funeral procession appeared received by Grenadiers and Engineers with arms reversed. At a minute or two later, the wailing music of Chopin's march was heard, and as it drew nearer five hundred men of the Engineers came on and formed up. The Cathedral, the contingent of the Third London Rifles followed, after them walking a number of commissionaires. Just at this moment the horse of an officer slipping on the pavement, he was thrown to the ground, but quickly recovered himself before the fallen horse could injure him. A number of officers of the St. John's Ambulance Association were in attendance, but their services were not required. When the procession at length stopped before St. Paul's Cathedral the sight presented to those who stood on the steps was of a most striking character. Commissionaires and troops formed on the steps a lane through which the coffin was carried. Behind the Engineers, between the steps and the statue, was the surging crowd on Ludgate-hill, held back by horsemen of the Horse Guards (Blue). On the right and left were detachments of Lancers.

WITHIN ST. PAUL'S.

The interest taken in Lord Napier's funeral (writes one of our representatives) cannot, of course, be compared with that in the Thanksgiving Service after the Prince of Wales's recovery—and the service of to-day was of a penitential abeit hopeful character, and that was entirely festal—but as I entered the Cathedral just as Matins began and saw the entire nave lined with people of all sorts and conditions, the *beau idéal* poor being largely represented, I recalled the wondrous scene twenty years ago when the Queen was present with all the great and noble in the land. Never since have so many people of light and leading been in St. Paul's, for its congregations are mainly composed of the middle classes.

Morning prayer over, officers of all ranks passed up the nave in rapid succession, their brilliant uniforms showing well in the light of the sun, which streamed through the windows. Canon Lowry, Minor Canon Milman, some of the prebends, and Mr. Ruthven Pym passed down the nave, but there was no need to keep order, the people behaving admirably. The arrival of the beefeaters created considerable excitement, and their old-fashioned uniform as they lined the east end of the nave to the south of

PALL MALL GAZETTE.

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FOURTH EDITION.

FUNERAL OF LORD NAPIER OF MAGDALA

A STRIKING MILITARY PAGEANT.

Although the warrior's sun is set,
Its light shall linger round as yet,
Bright, radiant, blest.

THE DEPARTURE FROM EATON SQUARE.

The sun shone gloriously this morning when with all the solemn ceremony and pomp that accompanies the funeral of a distinguished soldier, the mortal remains of Lord Napier of Magdala were taken from 63, Eaton-square, in the south-west corner, to be conveyed first to the Tower and finally to St. Paul's Cathedral. As early as seven o'clock people began to gather outside the house, and soon after eight some three thousand had assembled Presently a gun detachment from the J Battery of the Royal Horse Artillery arrived with a simple gun carriage, a striking contrast to the ordinary ornate hearse. It was drawn by six horses, each of which was ridden by an artillery man, while two artillerymen sat on the front of the carriage. Shortly afterwards a squadron of the 12th Lancers, commanded by Ma or Archdale, rode up, their lances and bright helmets flashing in the red sunshine, and faultlessly drew up facing the Napier mansion. The next to come upon the scene were the private mourning coaches and the Queen's state carriage, which always figures at levees and drawing rooms. This last was drawn by six horses, and on each side walked two of the red-coated attendants. All except the private soldiers wore crape bands on the arms. By this time every window and balcony in the district which commanded a view of the proceedings was crowded with spectators. The coffin, shortly before nine o'clock, was placed on the gun-carriage. The outer coffin was of oak, the inner of elm. On the outer was a silver plate, bearing the simple inscription—

Field Marshal
LORD NAPIER OF MAGDALA,
G.C.B., G.C.S.I., D.C.L.
Born, 6th December, 1810.
Died, 14th January, 1890.

Amid the salutes of those assembled, the Union Jack was placed over the coffin, while on the top of that were laid the deceased Field Marshal's cocked hat and sword. A large number of wreaths had been previously conveyed to the cathedral. Among these were coffin-plates of affection and regard from the Queen, the Prince and Princess of Wales, Princess Louise, Princess Beatrice, the German Emperor and Empress, the Prince Frederick, Count Seckendorf, the Empress's Chamberlain, the Duke and Duchess of Teck, the Duke of Cambridge, Viscount Wolseley, Field Marshal Sir Patrick and Lady Grant, Sir William Humphreys, the Brigade Battalion and Brigade, General Sir Alexander and Lady Taylor, Ma or-General Sir Richard and Lady Pollock, General and Mrs. H. K. Burne, General and Mrs. Ewart, Lieut.-General Sargent, Lord and Lady Abinger, Major-General and Mrs. Sanders Abbott, General Sir A. and Lady Alison, the Dowager Lady De Ros, Lady Agnes More Nisbett, Colonel and Mrs. Courtney, Lieut.-Colonel and Mrs. Augustus Grant, Miss Grant, Mrs. Kennedy, Sir George and Lady Annesley, Colonel and Mrs. Stanley Clark, Lady Baker, Lady Macdonald, Colonel the Hon. Robert and Mrs. Napier, Colonel the Hon. George and Mrs. Napier, Major the Hon. and Mrs. John Scott Napier, Major the Hon. James Napier and Lady Tennyson, General Lewes, Frederick and Lady Maude, the Hon. Mrs. Dundas, the Hon. Mrs. Madocks, the Hon. Mrs. Abdy, the Viscountess of Galway, the Earl and Countess of Rosslyn, Sir Andrew and Lady Clarke, the officers of the 4th King's Own Regiment (one of the deceased Field Marshal's Abyssinian regiments) and the officers of the 79th Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders, Mdme. Linsky, Mrs. McKerrel, Mrs. Cox, Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Napier, Lawrence, Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Cowper, Mrs. C. H. Turner, the Dowager Lady Lawrence, General and Mrs. H. Goodenough, General and Mrs. Goldsworthy, Mrs. Sepanske, Captain Arthur Sandbach, R.E., General Sir Charles and Lady Staveley, Mr. and Mrs. Hollings, Mrs. G. R. Goodfellow, Ma or-General McLeod, Mr. and Mrs. Wolfram, Lady Arabella Brooke, Sir W. Wilson, Mrs. Brown, Ma or and Mrs. Boileau, Mrs. F. Ditmas, Ma or-General J. H. Gordon, Ma or Sir Bartle Frere, Lady Frere and the Misses Frere, General Sir Arthur and Lady Borton, Captain and Mrs. Christie, the Misses Daton, Rear-Admiral the Hon. Sir Edward Fremantle, Miss Stern, Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. Carlile, Mrs. and Miss Archibald Gordon, Mrs. Davies, Mrs. Turner, Lieutenant-Colonel Augustus Murray Pope, Mrs. Beech, Mrs. Huntly-Gordon, General Sir Harry and Lady Lumsden, Mrs. George Carrington, Mr. A. Carrington, Mrs. Talbot Cox, Mrs. Hughes Halkett, Mrs. Beech, Mrs. Trübner, Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Lloyd, and Mrs. T. Rose, Mrs. Ellis Williams, &c. There were three mourning coaches directly following the gun carriage. In the first were Lady Napier, the present Lord Napier, Lady Napier, and Ma or the Hon. James Napier; in the second were Mr. and Mrs. Nisbett; in the third, Miss Yule and the Hons. Cecil and Charles Napier. A fourth carriage subsequently followed with the head servants.

At the word of command the procession started at a smart walking pace through the middle road of Eaton-square. Everywhere the police, under Superintendent Shepherd, kept admirable order. The route lay along Hobart-place, through Grosvenor-gardens and down Buckingham Palace-road. The streets were literally thronged with spectators. None of the shops so far had their shutters down, probably the owners—as it was so early in the morning—had not had time to think of this mark of respect. The funeral party reached through the Park gate into the Birdcage-walk. The scene here was rendered more striking by the great body of the Royal Horse Guards (Blue) passing through the Park by a more direct way towards the Horse Guards Headquarters at Whitehall. Meanwhile the mourners were passing Wellington Barracks, where the troops turned out and saluted the body as it was borne by. A number of the Grenadier Guards in full this time were riding with couched lances. The procession wended its way next along Great George-street into Parliament square. Here, so far, the sight was the most picturesque of all. The sun was every moment shining with greater force, and dissipating the red gold haze which hung upon the Westminster towers. The waving lances glittered more grandly than ever. Beyond Parliament-street the crowd passed on, turning down the Thames Embankment, still proceeding with considerable speed. The Horse Guards having arrived at Charing-cross, by way of Whitehall-place, awaited the arrival of the other procession, formed in three lines. A conspicuous figure was the Herald. The Guards saluted the body, the mourners, and the officers commanding the Artillery and Lancers, and then joined their ranks, following up in the rear.

AT THE TOWER.

The little chapel of St. Peter ad Vincula is in the Perpendicular style of architecture, and dates from the thirteenth century. It is an historic building, for within its sacred enclosure rest the bones of many a man and woman who in the "fitful fever" of their lives influenced in a marked way the history of their country. Here lie Fisher, Bishop of Rochester, Sir Thomas More, Thomas Cromwell, and Anne Boleyn, all victims of the cruelty of Henry VIII.; here also are laid the remains of Northumberland, of Guilford Dudley, and of Lady Jane Grey, who were executed at the command of Henry's daughter. Monmouth's headless trunk was brought from the hill near at hand to find its last resting-place beneath the ancient stone floor of St. Peter's, and for a time Jeffreys, who is so infamously connected with the events which succeeded that nobleman's rebellion, lay very near at hand. Ten years ago the chapel was restored, but care was taken that none of its an ient features should be lost. The bodies, which had hitherto lain beneath the middle aisle, were removed to a place between the altar and the chancel was re-seated and re-floored. Were it not for these new seats, St. Peter ad Vincula would present the same appearance that it did three or four centuries ago.

This morning the historic

towers of Julius London's lasting shame,
With many a foul and midnight murder fed,

looked very much as they do in the medal struck in honour of Shaftesbury in the reign of Charles II.—the medal which formed the subject of one of Dryden's finest poems. Behind the grey towers the sun struggled with a thick mist, and (as in the medal) remained for a time half obscured by clouds. But the motto used by the friends of Shaftesbury—*Lætamur*—was to-day sadly out of place.

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More than an hour before the arrival of the procession Ludgate-hill and the approaches to St. Pau's Cathedral became crowded The temporary railing used on important occasions had been fixed up between the granite stumps that encircle the space before the cathedral steps upon which the statue to Queen Anne stands. The approach to the steps had also been well gravelled. A cordon of City police soon forced back the crowds down Ludgate hill and up the various small streets which give entrance to the open space around St. Paul's. The military guard was furnished by a number of men of the Grenadier Guards and of the Horse Guards Blue. A large body of people took the opportunity of attending the usual ten o'clock service, and once inside St. Paul's they managed, as far as one could see, to remain there until the end of the ceremony. In the course of the morning a number of military and naval officers drove up in hansoms. Before eleven the bell tolled mournfully, several officers of higher rank, with waving plumes, entered the cathedral. About a quarter past eleven the Lord Mayor's and the Under Sheriff's carriages drove up, and the official representatives of the City of London duly ascended the steps. From some time before eleven all the windows of the shops and offices facing St. Paul's had of course been crammed. At twenty-five minutes past eleven o'clock a detachment of the Royal Engineers formed into three lines before St. Paul's steps, Shortly before Lady Napier appeared with several members of the family and Sir Peter Lumsden, General Gillam, General Collins, Lady Napier from her carriage. The police were in charge of Colonel Fraser and Lieut.-Colonel Smith, who galloped to and fro. One of the early arrivals was Lord Wolseley. After him came several generals, who were not, however, generally recognized in their cloaks. Prince Christian and Count Hatzfeldt, the German Ambassador, brought with them splendid wreaths. The Duke of Cambridge, and they also carried wreaths. The Commander-in-Chief walked on St. Paul's steps for the Prince of Wales. The arrival of the Heir Apparent was marked by what might have been a serious accident, one of the horses of his carriage getting a hind leg astride one of the granite pillars, and almost impaling itself on one of the sharp tops of the iron railings. The Prince was accompanied by Prince George, Lord Suffield, General Probyn, Sir Christopher Teadale, General Ellis, and Colonel S. Clarke. At two minutes past twelve the three lancers who headed the funeral procession appeared received by Grenadiers and Engineers with arms reversed. At a minute or two later, the wailing music of Chopin's march was heard, and as it drew nearer five hundred men of the Engineers came on and formed up. The Cathedral, the contingent of the Third London Rifles followed, after them walking a number of commissionaires. Just at this moment the horse of an officer slipping on the pavement, he was thrown to the ground, but quickly recovered himself before the fallen horse could injure him. A number of officers of the St. John's Ambulance Association were in attendance, but their services were not required. When the procession at length stopped before St. Paul's Cathedral the sight presented to those who stood on the steps was of a most striking character. Commissionaires and troops formed on the steps a lane through which the coffin was carried. Behind the Engineers, between the steps and the statue, was the surging crowd on Ludgate-hill, held back by horsemen of the Horse Guards (Blue). On the right and left were detachments of Lancers.

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NIAGARA IN LONDON.

COLOSSAL PICTURE OF THE GREAT FALLS, by PHILIPPOTEAUX. Pleasant Lounge, Music, Microscopic Views of all Abominable Germs, Refreshments of every kind, Writing Rooms, Ladies' Retiring Room, Smoking Room, Sweetmeat Stores, Cheap Luncheons and Teas. Fogs defeated. Electric Light. Building properly warmed. Admission 1s. Tickets at libraries and hotels. No fees. 10 to 10—YORK STREET, WESTMINSTER, St. James's Park Station. Second Year. One Million Visitors.

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Although in the full tide of continuous and most flattering success, with the best portion of the season before us, and every indication of increasing prosperity, the time that will be necessarily consumed in our return voyage, and in preliminary arrangements for the opening of our season in America, make it absolutely imperative that our exhibition at Olympia must close on Saturday next.

A most generous measure of patronage testifies to the sincerity of the many requests for a prolonging of our season; but to keep faith on both sides of the Atlantic, we must regretfully bid you adieu on the above date, hoping that our partingwill not be final, and with sentiments of grateful appreciation of the generous and friendly welcome accorded us.

BBBB	A	RRRR	NN	N	U	U	M	M	SSS
B B	A A	R R	N N	NN	U	U	MM MM		S
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LAST FOUR WEEKS at OLYMPIA. His Greatest Show on Earth and

IMRE KIRALFY'S "NERO" must positively CLOSE their illustrious London Season, and only appearance in Europe, on

SATURDAY, Feb. 15, and return to America. New attractions will be constantly added, and everything done to make the last weeks the most brilliant.

EXCURSIONS, at very cheap rates, will be run from all parts of Great Britain, and every facility offered for the accommodation of visitors.

EVERY PERFORMANCE will be EQUALLY COMPLETE and MAGNIFICENT. Nothing will be curtailed nor omitted. The recorded verdict of both Press and Public, that "There was never anything like it," will be more than verified during the remainder of our stay. As to make seeing it will be a life-long regret, remember BARNUM.

BARNUM'S HOLIDAYS are DRAWING to a CLOSE. Now is the time to go. After Saturday, Feb. 15, you cannot see the Greatest Show on Earth. Barnum must then say "Farewell."

DAILY AFTERNOON and NIGHT EXHIBITIONS. Doors open at 12.0 noon and 7.0 P.M. Performances begin at 2.0 and 8.0 P.M., and conclude at 5.30 and 10.30 P.M. Prices: Amphitheatre 1s., balcony 2s. 3s., and 4s., according to location; upper circle circle, 2s. 6d.; cross circle, 3s.; stalls 5s., 7s., and 10s., according to location. With every ticket a numbered reserved seat is given, without extra charge, of any kind, which may be taken care of during the entire performance, without danger of any one else occupying it. Only as many tickets sold as there are seats. No standing room. No gallery. Seats can be secured in advance at the Olympia Box Office, and at our Exhibition at Olympia and at Basil Drew's, 28, Piccadilly, by postal order or personal application. At both Afternoon and Night Exhibitions children between four and ten years will be admitted to all parts of the house at half-price, except in 1s. and 2s. seats.

WILL THE MEETING OF PARLIAMENT BE POSTPONED?

The *Freeman's Journal* London correspondent says:—It was rumoured last night that Lord Salisbury was communicating with his colleagues as to the advisability of postponing the meeting of Parliament.

BILLINGSGATE FISH PORTERS ON STRIKE.

With the exception of a few fish porters, all the union men engaged at Billingsgate Market are on strike this morning, but it is evident outside help has been procured, as the ordinary work does not appear to have suffered much. The companies have issued a placard calling attention to the fact that the men have refused the offer of 2s. per hour. This offer the men admit seems to be a generous one at first sight, but they point out that they have to wait from five o'clock in the morning, and during the whole of the day, without receiving any remuneration, if steamers belonging to their respective firms do not arrive. They allege that 18s. per week would on an average be the highest amount they could earn. The men repeat that they only ask for the money they earn, and state that the buyers are willing to engage them direct.

DR. ABBOTT AND HIS "OLD BOYS."

Professor Herkomer has commenced a portrait of Dr. Edwin Abbott, the late headmaster of the City of London School, which is to be presented to that gentleman by the "old boys" in acknowledgment of his services towards their own training and the cause of education generally.

£3,000 FOR SAVING A MAIL STEAMER.

In the Court of Admiralty, yesterday, Mr. Justice Butt, assisted by nautical assessors, awarded the owners and crew of the steamship *Hurworth*, of West Hartlepool, £3,000 in costs for having assisted the Belgian Royal mail steamship *Mastreeyne* from the Bay of Biscay into Falmouth Harbour, in October last, a distance of 306 miles, the mail steamer having broken her crank shaft while carrying the mails from the River Plate to Antwerp.

GREAT JEWEL ROBBERY AT MONTREAL.

A great jewel robbery was (a Central News telegram says) perpetrated at Montreal last night, some thieves having taken gems of the value of twenty thousand dollars from the windows. The miscreants carefully fastened the door on the outside, so that those within could not interfere with their operations, and then smashed the glass and helped themselves.

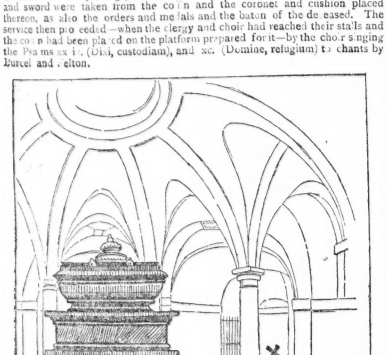
the dome was much admired. Many officers were accompanied by wive or sisters in deep mourning, and several young boys accompanied military heroes whose breasts were adorned with stars, medals, and crosses of all kinds The procession of the Lord Mayor followed, and the Common Councilmen, very important personages in their own estimation, would hardly have been flattered by the comments passed on them by the fair sex. The Lord Mayor occupied his stall opposite to that of the Primate and was attended by his chaplain and all the City officials. To attempt an enumeration of the officers as they flitted past us would be to give a list of the most distinguished of English soldiers. Sir Martin Dillon, who has held the labour oar in the arrangements, was ubiquitous seeing that every one had their proper place. Lady Napier and her children passed up the nave unrecognised by the majority of the crowd. Count Perponcher, bearing a beautiful wreath from the Empress Frederick excited much notice. There were comparatively few naval officers, but the commanding of their handsome uniforms with those of the other arm of the service added much to the sea of colour on which the eye rested. The Duke of Cambridge and the Head-quarters Staff arrived punctually at a quarter before twelve o'clock. When the choir and clergy came down, their white surplices formed a striking contrast to the red coats of the soldiers, who two deep lined the nave, and the Duke of Cambridge chatted with Canon Gregory, and shook hands with Cannon Liddon; while the Archdeacon of London seemed to know every general officer. The stalwart form of Mr. Ruthen Pym was conspicuous among the red coats, Sir J. Fraser and Mr. Green were here, there, and everywhere. Soon the solemn strains of the band were heard, and the officers went out to meet the corpse at the west door. The body, which was covered with the Union Jack, was followed by the two sons of the deceased, who are in the army, the Duke of Cambridge, with the Prince of Wales on his right and Prince Edward on his left, the representatives of the emperor of Austria and the Empress Frederick, and the General Staff, Sir R. Fowler bringing up the rear. The choir sang with beautiful effect the opening sentences of the Burial Office as the procession moved up the nave.

The Crypt, showing the passage through which the coffin is lowered into the Crypt.

The orders and medals carried by General Sir John Watson, the bâton of the deceased as Field-Marshal of the British army, borne by General Sir Charles Staveley, and his coronet and cushion, carried by General the Lord Mark Kerr, K.C.B., preceding, the body was brought up the aisle, attended as follows:—

PALL BEARERS.		PALL BEARERS.
F.-M. Sir Patrick Grant, G.C.B.		Gen. Sir L. Nicholson, R.E.
Gen. Sir F. E. Chapman, K.E.		Gen. Sir Peter Lumsden.
Gen. Sir Donald Stewart.		Gen. Sir Alex. Taylor.
Lt.-Gen. Sir Gen. Higginson, K.C.B., Lieut. of the Tower.	THE BODY.	Lt.-Gen. Sir Martin Dillon.
Gen. Sir Digby Probyn, V.C.		Gen. Sir Charles Brownlow.
Gen. Sir W. Olpherts		Lt.-Gen. Pearse, C.B.

The pall-bearers were seated on each side of the corpse, while the chief mourner was seated at the head of the coffin, with his supporters on each side of him. The body being placed on the bier and the pall removed, the hat and sword were taken from the coffin and the coronet and cushion placed thereon, as also the orders and medals and the baton of the deceased. The service then proceeded—when the clergy and choir had reached their stalls and the coffin had been placed on the platform prepared for it—by the choir singing the Psalms xxxix. (Dixi, custodiam), and xc. (Domine, refugium) to chants by Purcell and Felton.



Nelson's tomb in front. The crots shows Lord Napier's grave.

Then the hymn, No. 266 in "Hymns Ancient and Modern," "Lead Kindly Light" was sung to a tune from the supplementary portion of "Hymns Ancient and Modern" recently published. The Canon in residence, the Rev. R. Gregory, read the lesson, after which the anthem, "Blest are the departed," by Spohr, was sung.

While the corpse was made ready to be laid in the earth the Sub-Dean of the Chapel Royal, the Rev. J. E. Sheppard, said the sentences beginning, "Man that is born of a woman." The choir then sang the anthem, "I heard a voice from Heaven," to music by Sir John Goss. The Sub-Dean intoned the rest of the service, which concluded with the hymn, "Peace, perfect peace, in this dark world of sin," and the playing of the Dead March in "Saul" by Mr. W. Hodge, the deputy organist of the cathedral.

ENGLAND AND PORTUGAL IN NYASSALAND.

DECLARATION BY THE BRITISH CONSUL.

The convener of the Foreign Mission Committee of the Church of Scotland has received a letter from the Rev. David Clement Scott, Blantyre, Africa, dated 12th November last. Mr Scott encloses a copy of the declaration of protection served upon the Portuguese, bearing the seal of Her Britannic Majesty's Consul at Nyassa, presumably Consul Johnston. It runs as follows:—"To all whom it may concern.—I hereby declare that the Makololo, Yas, and Machinga countries, within the limits defined below, are, with the consent and at the desire of their chiefs and people, placed under the protection of her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, Empress of India, Defender of the Faith, &c.—Given at Mlomba, Makololo country, this 21st of September, 1889." The above declaration applies to the countries included within the following boundaries, commencing on the left bank of the Lower Shiré River, at its confluence with the Ruo River, and following the Ruo to where it takes its rise in the Milangé mountains to the most southerly point of Lake Shirwa, and northward along its eastern shores, including the northern slopes of the Zomba and Malosa Mountains, to the Upper Shiré River on the right bank of the Lower Shiré River. The boundary commences at the lowermost point of the Makololo country, as at present opposite Mpatsa. This point, however, is subject to rearrangement by her Majesty's Government, and follows the Shiré at a distance of fifty miles inland from the river till it meets the Elounguri River.

A LIVELY SCENE IN THE FRENCH CHAMBER.

AMUSING THREATS BY THE FIERY DEROULEDE.

In the French Chamber yesterday a succession of lively incidents occurred. After the Protectionists had shown their strength in several votes, and when M. Flourens' question on the Newfoundland Fisheries had been disposed of, M. Lachize, a Boulangist deputy, asked an apparently harmless question about a recent strike. But the appearance in the tribune of M. Joffrin, who contested Montmartre against General Boulanger, was too much for the patience of the General's followers. A stormy scene resulted, and the President, who could not restore order, sent for his hat. As has been proved, however, in the course of stirring incidents in our own House of Commons, a hat is not always to be found when wanted. The President's hat was not forthcoming, and the sitting could not be suspended. The fiery poet, M. Déroulède, took advantage of the respite to threaten to knock a colleague into a jelly. Finally, the hat being found and put on, M. Déroulède was ordered to withdraw. This he refused to do, and the sitting was suspended in confusion. On reassembling similar scenes were witnessed, and the sitting was twice again interrupted. Each time M. Joffrin caused the uproar, and it was only at the fourth attempt, after the Boulangists had withdrawn in a body, as a protest against the expulsion of MM. Millevoye and Laguerre, that the deputy for Montmarte could say his say.

A CAPITALIST SHOT DEAD BY A PHYSICIAN.

A sensational tragedy has (a Central News telegram from New York says) just been enacted at Rome, Georgia, Mr. Allgood, a prominent citizen of great wealth, having been shot dead by his brother-in-law, Dr. Holmes, a leading local physician. It seems that there has been a long-standing quarrel between the two about business matters, and the dispute having recently become acutely aggravated, Allgood went to the office of Dr. Holmes in the latter's absence on a hunting trip, and awaited his return. On entering his office the doctor saw Allgood was armed, and knew instantly that a fight was unavoidable. Drawing his own revolver, he advanced towards his brother-in-law, and fired before the latter could discharge his weapon. The shot tore Allgood's neck, and he fell; but, struggling again to his feet, he levelled his revolver at Holmes, and tried again to fire. Before he could accomplish his purpose he fell dead. The courts have exonerated Holmes, holding that he fired in self-defence.

THE JURY AND THE BLACKMAILING CHARGE.

In the Queen's Bench to-day the Lord Chief Justice, referring to the case of the Queen *v.* Marks, said he was informed that the jury last night were divided in the proportion of seven to five, and that there was no hope of their agreeing, he therefore left instructions that under the circumstances the jury should be discharged.

LORD STANLEY OF PRESTON AND THE DIVORCEE.

According to a Dalziel's telegram from Ottawa, Minister Foster has determined to test the social feeling towards his wife, who was omitted from the recent list of invitations at the Governor-General's parliamentary reception on account of her being a divorcée, and has sent out invitations for a big dinner party next Friday, and has asked all the ladies of society.

THE PARKE CASE.

The *New York World* this morning publishes a long letter in review of his case from Ernest Parke, the editor of the *North London Press*. The *World* denounces the sentence on Mr. Parke as an outrage.—*Dalziel's Agency.*

THE LABOUR UNION IN AMERICA.

The trade unionists at a hat factory at Danbury have struck work because three lads were employed in the finishing room in the place of fully-qualified workmen. The masters, regarding this as an attempt to dictate to them the manner in which they shall carry on their business, have combined, and now all the hat finishers in Danbury have been locked out.—*Central News Telegram.*

THE ALLAN COMPANY AND THE CANADIAN MAILS.

The Allan Steamship Line has (a Dalziel telegram says) secured the contract for the Ocean mails between Canada and England. They guarantee a speed for their vessels of 17 knots an hour.

THE FRENCH LANGUAGE IN CANADA.

In the Ottawa House of Commons yesterday Mr. McCarthy gave notice of his bill to abolish the French language as the official language in the North West Provinces. The French members are very indignant at the proposed motion.—*Dalziel's Agency.*

SNOWDRIFTS TWENTY FEET DEEP.

The snow block on the Central Pacific Railroad is (says a Reuter's telegram from New York) the worst that has been experienced for ten years. Owing to the difficulties in transit no mails from the east have been delivered at San Francisco during the past week. In some places on the Sierras the drifts are twenty feet deep.

SEVERE SNOWSTORM IN SCOTLAND.

There was a heavy fall of snow over a large part of Scotland yesterday. The wind, which had reached nearly a hurricane, moderated considerably yesterday, and consequently there was little or no drifting. The fall seemed to have been heaviest in Perthshire. It lay at Kingussie to a depth of four inches, and at Aberfeldy from two to three inches. Late last night snow was still falling heavily, and there is every appearance of a continued and severe storm. All outdoor work has been interrupted.

THE ELECTIONS IN NEW BRUNSWICK.

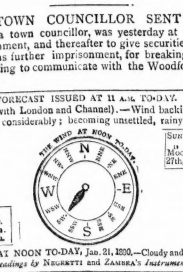
The elections in New Brunswick have resulted in a small majority for the Government. The Opposition have carried St. John county by a majority of 1,500 votes, the Hon. David McLellan being defeated.—*Reuter.*

AN IRISH TOWN COUNCILLOR SENT TO PRISON.

Mr. O'Sullivan, a town councillor, was yesterday at Galway sentenced to six months' imprisonment, and further to give securities for good behaviour or six more three months further imprisonment, for breaking through the police ranks and endeavouring to communicate with the Woodford prisoners on their arrival at Galway.

THERMOMETER. FORECAST ISSUED AT 11 A.M. TO-DAY. BAROMETER.

South England (with London and Channel).—Wind backing to southward and increasing considerably; becoming unsettled, rainy, and milder.



Sun Rises 7h. 56m.
" Sets 4h. 57m.
Moon—First Qr. 5 27th, 8h. 1m. Aft.

Yesterday Noon to-day

Noon to-day Yesterday

High Water London Bridge. Morn. 1h. 4 m. After. 0h. 16m.

WEATHER AT NOON TO-DAY, Jan. 21, 1890.—Cloudy and dull; cold wind.
Readings by NEGRETTI AND ZAMBRA'S *Instruments.*

THE MONEY MARKET.

One o'clock.

HOME RAILWAYS FIRM.—FOREIGN STOCKS STEADY.—AMERICANS BETTER.—MODERATE BUSINESS.

The discount rate for three months' bank paper is again little better than 4⅛ per cent., though some brokers quote a higher figure than that. It is hardly to be expected that the rate should be maintained in view of the probable early arrival of gold from Russia; but it is much to be regretted, nevertheless, and the fall has already begun to adversely affect the foreign exchanges. There is a continued good demand for short loans, the price of which ranges from 5 to 6 per cent.

The tendency of prices on the Stock Exchange is in most directions more favourable, and in many instances a slight improvement has to be recorded. This is no doubt largely due to the idea that the expected gold from Russia will relieve the Money Market, and thus operators will be in a better position for carrying on speculative transactions. Consols are dull, the quotation for the account being down a further 1-16; but in the Home Railway market almost all the changes are to higher prices, the variations including a recovery in the Deferred stocks of the southern lines, which have recently been so depressed, and Great Eastern. Foreign Stocks are better, except for Turkish low-priced descriptions, which continue to be offered for Continental account. Egyptian issues are higher on the news that the French Government is at last likely to agree to the Conversion. American Railroads are decidedly harder, though the amount of business entered into is small. The principal improvement is in Union Pacific shares. Trunks are weak, but Mexican Railway issues are firm, though the traffic for the week only amounts to £15,400.

The share certificates in the Farnham United Breweries (Limited), 70, Queen-street, E.C., are now ready to be exchanged for allotment letters and bankers' receipts.

The Ottoman Railway Company of Anatolia, which is now being issued by the Deutsche Bank of Berlin, will be offered in London for subscription by the Trustees, Executors, and Securities Insurance Corporation. The capital of the debenture debt is £3,200,000, of which £1,023,000 will now be issued as a five per cent. debt at 86¾.

It is reported from Berlin that the syndicate which has contracted to take the whole of the new Four per Cent. Russian Loan has done so at about 90, and will issue the same to the public at 92½ to 93¼.

A telegram received from Buenos Ayres by the firm of MM. Portalis Frères, Carbonnier et Compagnie, of Paris, says:—"The fall in gold mentioned in my telegram of the 18th January was caused by the conclusion of two advance operations for a total of about four million sterling, which the Argentine Government has just concluded with European syndicates."

A Franco-Belgian Borneo Tobacco Company, with a capital of £120,000, has been constituted at Brussels for the purpose of trading in tobacco and working 11,000 hectares of ground in British Northern Borneo.

The report of the West Riding Union Banking Company (Limited) states that a further sum of £2 per share was returned to the shareholders on March 25, leaving £10 per share paid up. The paid-up capital now stands at £316,060, and this sum, in the directors' opinion, will prove amply sufficient for the requirements of its business.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—The market opens with a fair demand. Probable sales 8,000 or more. · Futures are one to one and a half points down.

TRAFFICS.—Mexican Railway, £2,100 *decrease.* Louisville and Nashville, 40,570 dols. *increase.*

The following are the latest changes compared with yesterday's closing:—

HOME RAILWAYS.—*Improved:* Great Northern A ½, Hull and Barnsley and Brighton Deferred, ¼, Caledonian, Great Eastern, North Western, Sheffield Deferred, Midland, North British Preference, and South Eastern Deferred ⅛. *Receded:* Lancashire and Yorkshire and South Western ⅛, and Metropolitan ¼.

FOREIGN STOCKS.—*Rises:* Spanish ¾, Egyptian Unified 3-16, the Daira ⅛, and Ingkon ⅛. *Receded:* Turkish Group 1 ¼, and Group 2 ⅜.

AMERICAN RAILROADS.—*Improved:* Union Pacific shares ½, Louisville and Nashville and Milwaukee and St. Paul ¼, Central Pacific, Erie shares, Ontario, Philadelphia and Reading shares, Ohio and Mississippi Ordinary, and Wabash Preference ⅜ each, Denver Preference ⅝, and the Ordinary 1-16. *Lower:* Norfolk and Western Preference ⅜.

CANADIAN AND FOREIGN RAILWAYS.—*Increase:* Mexican Second Preference ⅜, the Ordinary, and First Preference ½, Nitrate shares ⅛, and Grand Trunk Guaranteed ¼. *Lower:* Grand Trunk Second Preference ⅛, and the Ordinary 1-16.

The following are this day's London prices of the principal Stocks and Shares—

BRITISH FUNDS, ETC.			
Consols (2½% money	97⅛	⅛	
Do account	97⅛	⅛	
Do. 1903	100½	100	
2½ per Cent.	94½	⅜	
Local Loan Stock	102⅝	⅜	
India 3½ per Cent.	107	½	
Do. 4½ per Ct. Rs	72	⅛	
Egyptian Guar.	101¾	⅜	
Met. R.R. West'n	128½	½	
Do. 5 p. c. Stock	221	¼ad	
Do. 5 p. c. Stock	110	11	
Birmingham Corp. St.	110	11	
Liverpool	112½	⅜	
FOREIGN STOCKS.			
Argent. 6 p. cent. 1111	65	4	
Do. 3 p. c. Scrip	33	4	
Do. Treasury	93	⅝	
Austrian Gold	95	⅝	
Do. Silver	71	⅝	
Braz. Sapitos, 4½	71¼	⅜	
Do. part paid	9⅝	3⅝dis	
Buenos Ayres	99½	100⅜	
Do. Cedulas	100	3	
Chilian 6½ cent.	91	3	
Costa Rica A	91	⅜	
Do. B	91	⅜	
Egypt. State Daira	98¾	⅜	
Do. Unified	98 15/16	15/16	
Do. Pre-ference	103¾	⅜	
Do. Da ira Sanieh	80¼	⅜	
French 5 p. c. Rents	103¾	⅜	
Do. 4½ p. c. Rents	103¾	⅜	
Do. 4½ p. c. Rents	107⅛	1	
Greek 5 p. c. 1881	31	¼	
Hung. Gold Rentes	92¾	⅜	
Italian	92¾	⅜	
Mexican 5 per c. 1883	91	⅜	
Peruvian 5 p. c.	17	⅜	
Do. 6 p. c.	23½	⅜	
Portuguese	65¾	⅜	
Russian 4 p. c. 1880	94	⅛	
Spanish 4 p. c.	70¾	⅜	
Turkish 1858	19¾	⅜	
Series A	39¾	40	
Series B	23¾	⅜	
Series C	17¾	⅜	
Series D	17¾	⅜	
4½ p. c. 1885	103¼	1½	
1 p. c. Defence	93	7	
1 p. c. Priority	93	7	
Uruguay Unified	71¾	⅜	
Virginia Funded	41	b	
U.S. 6 p. c.	106½	7⅛	
BRITISH RAILWAYS.			
Caledonian	123½	⅞	
Great Eastern	81½	⅜	
Great Northern	225	7	
Ditto A	199	11	
Great Western	153¾	9	
Holland Barnsley	83	¼	
Lancas'r and York.	128	5	
Brighton Ordinary	129	01	
Brighton A	129½	¾	
Chatham (Ordinary)	20½	¾	

Cha., Pre-ference	107¾	⅜	
North Western	179	⅛	
South Western	128½	½	
Manchester & Sheff.	91	7	
Do. A	52½	⅛	
Met. Consolidated	109¾	⅜	
Do. District	80¾	⅜	
Midland	165½	⅜	
North British Pref	78¼	⅜	
Do. Def.	36¾	⅜	
North Eastern	172½	⅞	
North Stafford	111	14	
South Eastern	128	31	
Do. Deferred	100¼	⅛	
Taff Vale, 1111	187	93	
FOREIGN RAILWAYS.			
Canada Pacific	73½	⅜	
Can. Pacific Stores	25	⅜	
Chic. Mil. and St. Pl.	70¼	⅜	
Denver & Colorado	16½	17½	
Do. Pre-ference	41¾	⅜	
Illinois Stores	122½	3.4	
Lake Shore	107¾	⅛	
Ohio & Mississippi	21½	2½	
Louisand Nash.	93¾	⅜	
Mex. Cen. New 4s.	71	½	
Miss. Kan. & Texas	30¼	⅜	
N.Y. Cen. Stores	109	3⅝ad	
New York Ontario	13¾	⅜	
Erie Shares	26¾	7¼	
Do. Sec. Mort.	102¼	3½	
New Orl. & West. Pre	14¾	⅜	
N.Y., P. & O. 1st M.	34¾	⅜	
North Pacific Pre.	70	6	
Pennsylvania Sh.	18¾	⅜	
Phila. & Read. Sh.	8¾	7⅝	
1st Preference	70¼	1⅛	
Union Pacific 3	68¾	⅜	
Wabash Pre-ference	32¼	⅜	
Do. Gen. Mort.	12¼	3½	
Grand Trunk Def.	10 11/16	13/16	
Do. First Pref.	73½	⅛	
Do. Second Pref.	40¼	1¼	
Do. Third Pref.	23½	⅜	
Do. Guaranteed	76¼	⅜	
Mexican Ordinary	37½	⅜	
Do. First Pref.	71¾	⅜	
Do. 2nd Pref.	71½	⅛	
Lombardo-Venet	12 1/16	3/16	
Nitrate Railway	13½	23	
BANKS.			
Alliance Bank	135½	15½	
City Bank	224½	3½	
Consolidate 1 Bank	8½	9	
Imperial Ottoman	11½	⅜	
London and Counties	91	4	
Union of London	42	3	
London and West	214½	6½	
London Joint Stock	61	2	
Nat. Prov. of Eng.	68	9	
Stand. Bk. S. A. rica	60	1	

MINES.			
Indian Consolidated	3½	4½	
Mysore shares	5¾	⅛	
Oorcgums	21/16	3/16	
Cape Copper	3½	⅜	
Rio Tinto	21¼	⅜	
Rio Tinto	16 5/16	7/16	
Montana Claims	1⅝	⅜	
Bellevue Sulphur	10¾	1¼	
Sierra Buttes	4¾	5	
TELEGRAPHS & TELEPHONES			
Anglo-American	81½	2¾	
Do. Pref.	87	93	
Brazilian Submarine	12	⅜	
Direct Uni. States	20¼	⅜	
Eastern	15¾	13½	
Direct Extension	13¾	14	
National Telephone	6½	⅛	
Globe Teleg. Trust	6⅜	⅛	
TRAMWAYS, ETC.			
London Gen. Om.	153	93	
London Street	14	15	
London Tramway	14¾	15¼ad	
North Metropolitan	17½	13½	
WATERWORKS.			
Chelsea Waterwork	293	5	
East London	211	13	
Grand Junction	173	73	
Kent	270	88	
Lambeth	288	6	
New River, New	151	9	
Shiwell & Kentish	155	70	
W. Middlesex	193	5	
GAS & ELECTRIC LIGHT			
Gaslight & Coke A	248	51	
Imp. Continental	215	18	
South Metro. A	233	5	
Do. B	210	5	
Do. C	210	10	
London Electric	3½	⅜	
Metropolitan	4¾	⅜	
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Allsopp	8½	⅜	
Continental Gas	33½	8½	
Hotchkiss	7⅜	⅜	
Bryantand May	13½	14	
Spratt's Patent	9¾	⅛	
Liverpool Nitrate	11	15	
Primitiva Nitrate	10¼	⅛	
Salt Union Shares	10¾	⅜	
P. and O. Stm. Def.	213	25	
Royal Mail Steam	72	5	
Nat. Discount Co.	12	⅛	
Hudson's Bay	19¾	20	
Suez Canal	93	½	
Ezana Coal Deposit	17	22	
Londonsmith Ltd.	37	0	

Fazl's Asbestos	15	⅛	
San Jorge	9½	⅛	
Tarapaca Water	11¾	12	
City and Suburban	0½	⅛	
Tamperand Gold	11¼	⅜	
Jubilee	0¾	⅜	
Salisbury	1½	1¾	
Ruby	1½	¼ pm	
Lisbon Barlyn	0/1	9/8	
Oceana Land	13½	13	
Sallustiand Reef	4¾	5	
Transvaal Land	1	¼ p.m.	
G. R. & S. Africa	5⅝	⅛	
Exploring Co.	13½	13½	
Rickmansh's Exploration	4½	¾pm	
Northern Land	⅜	¾pm	
Eastman's Ordinary	13	⅜	
Elmore's Copper, &c.	6⅞	6¼	

THE RAILWAY RATES INQUIRY.

Sir Henry James hopes to be able to finish the case of the railway companies before the Railway Commission by the end of the present week. Sir Henry complains that the railway companies had not received any great amount of assistance from the traders in tabulating their objections to the proposed scheme of classification. Lord Balfour of Burleigh has intimated to counsel that he and his colleague, Mr. Courtenay Boyle, attach very great importance to the traders' classification being completed before their case is opened.

TO-DAY'S TITTLE TATTLE.

A day or two before Sister Rose Gertrude left England (writes a correspondent) I was staying at an hotel at Bath. The head waiter lounging listlessly about the room as I took my belated dinner after all the other guests had left the dining-room, I asked him whether he knew in what part of Bath the lady lived who was going out to nurse the lepers. "Nurse the leopards?" he repeated. "No, I have not heard anything about her." "I mean the lady who goes to the lepers among whom Father Damien died," I persisted, hoping that the latter name would give him a clue. "No, I have no idea, but it is a rash undertaking for a lady to go among leopards. They never escape, those dare-devil persons; and serves them right, too. It's bad enough for men to go among wild beasts, but I never heard of a woman going to nurse them." Seeing that it was hopeless, I did not pursue the subject.

⁂

Mr. Aubrey Lackington Moore—one of the latest victims of the influenza, who is to be buried at Oxford to-day—was connected with a large number of colleges. As an undergraduate at Exeter he obtained the regulation couple of "firsts" in Mods. and Greats, taking his degree in 1871. Afterwards he was elected to a fellowship at St. John's and was also tutor at Keble and Magdalen. Quite recently he was elected to a fellowship and tutorship at Magdalen, and not long before he had been made honorary canon of Christ Church.

⁂

His short, somewhat spare, figure was well known in Oxford, and he was a frequent preacher at the various churches in the city. The Bishop of Oxford made him one of his examining chaplains, and his death creates a vacancy among the examiners in *Literæ Humaniores* for 1890. He contributed a thoughtful essay to Mr. Gore's recent book, "Lux Mundi," and was known as an able supporter of the High Church party.

⁂

I am sorry to hear that Mr. Buckle, the editor of the *Times*, is seriously unwell. He is staying near Monte Carlo, attended by one of the London doctors who practise there during the winter.

⁂

Mr. J. C. Walters, whose book, entitled "In Tennyson Land," is published to-day by Mr. George Redway, is a young Birmingham journalist, who combines leader-writing for the Tory *Daily Gazette* with editing its weekly edition, the *Mercury*. He has read every line that the Laureate has published, and like most Tennyson enthusiasts has a shelf-ful of "editions," &c. "In Tennyson Land" is not the first Tennyson book hailing from the capital of the Midlands. A "Life" was issued some years back by Mr. H. J. Jennings, the editor of the Tory evening *Times*.

⁂

Nor is Tennyson the only literary idol in Birmingham. The municipal Shakspeare library contains more than 8,000 volumes, although it was burnt out a few years back; and there is in a private collection a brooch which seems to have been Shakspeare's. As I explained a few days since, one has also to visit Birmingham in order to see a Dickens collection of 3,000 items. [Do you remember how Dickens had once to pawn his watch in Birmingham?) The local Herbert Spencer Society (is there a Spenser Society anywhere?) has only two rivals—one in Paris and the other in Brooklyn. Then there is also a Birmingham Shelley Society; while Mr. George Allen and Messrs. Smith, Elder, and Co. could tell of more Ruskins and Brownings being sent down in a twelvemonth to pseudo-Philistine Birmingham than the real capital of Shaksepeare's county would be generally credited with purchasing.

⁂

The following story, which Mr. Robert Browning was fond of repeating when talking of his friend Barry Cornwall, will interest the admirers of Charles Lamb. "Whom of all our men of letters," Mr. Browning asked Barry Cornwall one day, "do you esteem most highly?" The reply came without a moment's hesitation. "Charles Lamb," said Barry Cornwall. "Charles Lamb: there is no one of whom I think more highly, both as man and as mind."

⁂

The Liverpool Junior Reform Club has just held its annual sale by auction of the reviews in the magazines, periodicals, and newspapers that are taken. The bidding for a year's issue of the *Times*—each day's paper being delivered on the morning of the next day—opened at 5*s*. It rose to 11*s*. 6*d*. "Gentlemen," expostulated the auctioneer—who, of course, was an amateur—"gentlemen, 11*s*. 6*d*. for a whole year of the *Times*!" Why, last year it brought 26*s*.!" "But it has been telling lies since then," called out a voice, amidst laughter and a few "Hear, hear's." And as the bidding would not budge, the *Times* was perforce knocked down for the modest figure named.

⁂

The Junior Reformers showed a hefty keen appreciation of the relative value of the various literary lots. Mr. Wemyss Reid's new paper, the *Speaker*, was, for instance, at once elevated to the rank of the *Spectator*. Both were knocked down for 9*s*. 6*d*. apiece for the forthcoming year's issue; while the *Saturday Review* brought 7*s*. 6*d*. *Truth* fetched 8*s*. 6*d*., the *World* 5*s*.; the *Graphic* brought 9*s*., the *Illustrated* 8*s*. The last two, of course, are sixpenny papers. The *Pall Mall Budget* is a fourpenny. Yet the Junior Reformers were good enough to appraise the *Budget* at 9*s*., as being the same value as the *Graphic*, and a shilling better than the *Illustrated*.

⁂

The Rev. James Edgar Sheppard, who will, at the special request of Lady Napier of Magdala, assist the Cathedral clergy at the funeral to-day, has risen rapidly in the esteem of the great ones of the earth. Ordained in 1874 to the curacy of Great Marlow, he soon became a Minor Canon of Gloucester, where he attracted the attention of the late Canon Harvey, whose curate he subsequently was at Hornsey. From 1878 to 1884 he was a Minor Canon of Windsor, and became chaplain to the Queen and the Duchess of Cambridge, as well as Permanent Reader at the Chapel Royal, Whitehall. In 1884 he was appointed Sub-Dean of the Chapels Royal, and since then his kindness, tact, and sympathy have made him a great favourite with those to whom he has ministered. He has a beautiful voice, which has much to do with his magnetic influence in the pulpit and in private.

⁂

All Paris is talking of the valorous tailor who travelled from Vienna to Paris in a packing-case, whose remarkable journey was chronicled yesterday.

My Paris artist sends me this sketch, which is, I understand, an accurate representation of the surprise of the French officials when the box arrived.

DEATH OF DR. ADLER.

The Venerable Dr. Nathan Marcus Adler, the Chief Rabbi, died peacefully at a quarter to nine o'clock this morning at Brighton.

Dr. Adler came of a long-lived race. He himself was born at Hanover in 1803. He was son of the Chief Rabbi of Hanover, and succeeded to the office as far back as 1830. In 1845 he was installed in London as chief Rabbi of the United Congregations of the British Empire. His dominion extended wherever there were English-speaking Jews. Dr. Adler was able to offer his congratulations to Baron Lionel Rothschild and his son on taking their seats in Parliament—in the course of his career he saw Sir David Salamons take his seat in Westminster "by force;" he listened to the judicial decision which won for Baron Martin the name of the "Good Samaritan," and when he sought an interview with an Anglican bishop, to put the case of his much-persecuted race before him, he was met by many profuse apologes for inability to converse in Hebrew. The late Chief Rabbi, who was much helped in his work by Dr. Herman Adler, his son, was the author of several Hebrew works, and of a volume of sermons on the Jewish faith. He also busied himself with a great Biblical commentary: Dr. Adler, who passed most of his time at Brighton, was an early riser, a reader of the *Times*, a chess-player, and occasionally indulged in reading a novel. The hale octogenarian was able to work without spectacles, to fast for twenty-five hours on the Day of Atonement, and to observe the Feast of Tabernacles by taking his meals in an *ad hoc* bower, according to the time-honoured traditions of his faith. In Dr. Adler's study, on the other side of his writing-desk, was a curtained cupboard of walnut-wood, surmounted by the Tables of the Covenant, which served as the "Sacred Ark." It contained a number of ancient "Scrolls of the Law," carefully wrapped up in gold brocade, with chased "yad" or "pointers" attached to them by silver chains. His faithful Dutch servant, Joseph van Gelder, officiated at once as valet, librarian, and private chaplain.

THE SHAH'S REPRESENTATIVE IN ENGLAND.

The Shah is determined that his new representative in London shall have the highest titles that can be borne by one whom the King delighteth to honour. The successor of Malcom Khan has received the lofty name of Ala-es-Sultan—that is, "Ornament of the Government." His full title is "Agha Mirza Mehemmed Ali Khan Ala-es-Sultan." He will shortly leave Tiflis, where he has acted for many years as Consul-General, *en route* for this country.

THE SOUTH LONDON CATHEDRAL.

Up to the present the money subscribed for the purpose of restoring St. Saviour's Church, Southwark, with a view to utilizing it for a South London cathedral, amounts to nearly £20,000. Messrs. Courage and Co., the brewers, have subscribed £1,000, and Mr. T. G. Barclay has given £500 to the fund, and further considerable sums have been promised.

A NEW DEPARTURE IN CHURCH MISSIONS

Judging by the crowded state of Exeter Hall last evening widespread interest has been aroused in the new methods of mission work then inaugurated by the Church Missionary Society. It is intended that the Oxford and Cambridge graduates who are shortly starting for the district of the Niger shall lay aside the privileges of British subjects and accept all the conditions of native life. Mr. Wilmot Brooke, who is returning to the Soudan, fully explained yesterday his reasons for the belief that such a course would be beneficial. In certain districts it was a crime to proselytize the natives, and while they went out with the full intention of breaking the laws of the land they would consider it a moral wrong to request the English Government to interfere were they punished for their disobedience. The same young missionary cursorily referred to the fact that many of the Soudanese believe the whole strength of Europe to have been marshalled against the Mahdi, and that that over everything he has been triumphant. The dark-coloured prelate of the same district—Bishop Crowther, of the Niger—also spoke of the difficulties which had lain in the way of his subordinates, but he had much to say concerning the encouragement they had received. In many portions of Central Africa the pioneering work had been accomplished, the fields ploughed, and the fruits were now apparent. Well-built churches were being raised by the people themselves, and he had seen as many as 258 attend the opening of a place of worship. The opposition they met with was due to the chiefs rather than to the people. All the sixteen missionaries who last night bade farewell to their English friends, was not, however, journeying to this interesting district. The country around the Yoruba, Eastern Equatorial Africa, and the district of the Delta, is to receive several of the ladies and gentlemen, among whom are the late vicar of West Hartlepool and his curate.

MIDNIGHT MEETING OF TRAMWAY MEN.

In the early hours of this morning a large meeting of the employés of the South London Tramways Company belonging to the Tramways and Omnibus Union was held at the Sidney Hall, Battersea. Mr. T. Suthurst, president of the Union, presided, and said the hours of tram and bus men could be reduced in one of two ways—either by a strike, or by an Act of Parliament. A strike was a species of civil war between employer and employed, and was at all times to be deprecated except as a last resort. (Hear, hear.) An Act of Parliament was a species of arbitration by the community, enacted and enforced by a parliamentary decree. He contended that it was much that such a Parliament to impose a limit of twelve hours a day—with two hours for meals—than to oblige men to strike, and paralyze the traffic of the metropolis, without taking into consideration the bitterness and loss which labour conflicts invariably produce. (Applause.) Resolutions pledging the Union to support the bill about to be introduced into Parliament by Mr. Sathurst, and protesting against the arbitrary treatment of the South London Company to their men were adopted.

OFFICIAL CHANGES IN IRELAND.

The Lord Lieutenant has appointed Dr. Plunkett O'Farrell, at present Medical Commissioner of Prisons, to succeed Dr. Hatchell as Commissioner of Control in Lunacy. Dr. Farrell being succeeded on the General Prisons Board by Dr. Stuart Woodhouse, Local Government Board Medical Inspector for Ulster.

BANISHED FOR OPPOSING THE RUSSIAN GOVERNMENT.

The leading religious newspaper of St. Petersburg gives a list of thirty-nine persons who have been banished for opposing the Government. Among the number are Pastor Dalton, the author of the "Circular Letters" to M. Pobiedonostseff, whom he blames for the persecution of his Lutheran brethren in the Baltic provinces, and a great many Polish and German noblemen. Among the latter is Baron von der Roop, Count Shembek, Count Skolbek, and a Polish patriot named Katarsko, who is sentenced to perpetual banishment.

THE VICTIM OF AN EAST-END OPIUM DEN.

The East London coroner last night held an inquest at Limehouse on the body of Lung Chung, aged forty, a Chinaman and chief fireman of the steamer *Anticon*. The evidence showed that Lung Chung spent a week in an opium den in Limehouse-causeway, and was taken on the 10th inst, in an insensible condition to the Sailor's Home. He never fully recovered from the effects of the opium, and died on Sunday last. The doctor said that death was due to opium poisoning, and a verdict to that effect was returned, the jury expressing a wish that these opium dens could be closed.

THE LATE MR. TALBOT'S FORTUNE.

A Cardiff correspondent states that the whole of the late Mr. C. R. M. Talbot's immense property has been left to Miss Talbot, his eldest daughter, without trust or condition. The property amounts, it is understood, to some millions. Miss Talbot, who is also sole executrix, is between forty and fifty years old, and is now the wealthiest lady in South Wales. She is a philanthropist of unbounded liberality.

BARON NORDENSKIOLD.

Baron Nordenskiöld, who since his return from the Arctic regions ten years ago has been resting on his oars, has again been bitten by a desire for further explorations. He has entered into communication with the Royal Geographical Society of Australasia, with the view of undertaking the task of exploring the northern part of that continent, and should the Australasian Governments support the project he will probably begin his preparations at once.

LADIES AND THE GWEEDORE PRISONER COLL.

A committee of ladies, comprising Mrs. Jacob Bright, Mrs. Ormiston Chant, Miss Conybeare, Mrs. Walter Maclaren, Miss Mander, and Miss Ryley has been formed to secure the release of William Coll, sentenced to ten years' penal servitude in connection with the Gweedore case. An appeal is being issued to every Liberal member of Parliament asking them to sign a petition to her Majesty for a free pardon.

A TERRIFIC GALE IN THE ATLANTIC.

A CUNARD STEAMER ARRIVES IN DISTRESS.

The Cunard Royal Mail steamer *Gallia*, Captain Murphy, from New York, arrived in Queenstown harbour shortly after midnight last night. The big steamer presented a most battered appearance, and showed visible signs of having encountered fearful gales during the passage, the captain stating that it was the worst weather he had met with in the North Atlantic during his seafaring experience. Last Friday night the unfortunate steamer shipped some tremendous seas, and all the rail on the port side from the stern to the bridge, as well as portions on the starboard side were washed away. Five lifeboats were smashed on the davits, two of them being wrecked to pieces, and the davits, which were composed of thick iron bars, snapped in two, whilst others were bent and twisted into all shapes. The water made its way into the state rooms of the first-class passengers as they were asleep, creating no small alarm among them. In the distance a large steamer was sighted, with only one of her masts standing. The high seas seemed to wash over her, and she appeared to be entirely at the mercy of the elements. She appeared to be a Johnston line steamship, but the *Gallia* could render her no help. Captain Murphy and his officers behaved in a very cool and seamanlike manner.

FOUND DEAD IN THE SNOW.

THE SAD FATE OF A NORTHUMBRIAN POSTMAN.

The sad story of the death of Mr. Paton, the contractor for carrying the mails between Morpeth and Rothbury, shows that the old perils by road of the mail-coach and post-cart days are not wholly things of the past. It was in the storm that was raging in this district throughout Saturday last that Mr. Paton set out for Morpeth, driving the mail-cart on the familiar road. Night came on; no tidings were heard, and between eight and nine at night one of his sons set out from Morpeth in quest of him. Such, however, was the violence of the gale that, after struggling onward for a mile, he was compelled to return and mount a horse on which he started once more. This time he got as far as the dreary moor of Longhorsley, where, exposed to all the fury of the wind and the driving rain, the horse, in spite of whip and spur, refused to proceed, and again the lad was compelled to return home, where he arrived exhausted. His brother then put a strong horse into a trap, and with two volunteers went forth to renew the search. The gale was still at its height, and the rain beat in their faces as mile after mile they made their slow way drenched and benumbed, examining as well as they could every yard of roadway by the dim light of their lanthorns. So they got on till about midnight, in a wild and desolate part of the road they discovered full confirmation of their sorrowful forebodings. The violence of the gale had overturned the mail cart; the mail bags were scattered about; the horse was chilled and shaken and unable to rise, and poor Mr. Paton was lying dead under the trap. He was fifty-six years of age only, and had travelled the road for years, encountering many a storm of rain and wind and snow, but always bringing the mails safely through till, at the call of duty, he set forth upon the fatal journey of Saturday last.—*Daily News*.

THE FOREST GATE FIRE.—VERDICT.

The Forest Gate inquest was concluded yesterday with a verdict which, the coroner said, amounted in law to accidental death. The jury found that the fire was caused by the imperfect manner in which the chimneys were swept, but did not impute culpable negligence to anybody. Soot, they found, was pushed through a flue into a disused fireplace, where it caught fire. The fire spread to the board with which the fireplace was blocked up. The jury added to their verdict six riders, in which they condemned the practice of locking the doors of the dormitories at night, and recommended better watching while the children were asleep, the organization of a proper staff to work the fire appliances, an official inspection of such buildings as this school, and the carrying out of certain structural alterations. They gave generous praise to officials and others who aided in rescuing the lads from the fire.

Mr. Cook, on behalf of the managers, said that the recommendations of the jury should have close attention, and that some of their suggestions were already being considered.

THE GRAND "OLD LION" AND THE MOSQUITOES.

The Bishop of Manchester, presiding at the annual meeting of the Manchester local branch of the Church Pastoral Aid Society, last evening, referred to the correspondence which was published in a Manchester newspaper yesterday, between Mr. Gladstone and the editor of a religious publication, on the subject of lay help, and expressed strong disapproval of the publication. It must, he said, disgust all Mr. Gladstone's political supporters, and the society might get support from particular political prejudices which would be a great evil. It was an open secret that he did not approve of Mr. Gladstone's policy in respect to Irish affairs, but he looked upon Mr. Gladstone as one of the greatest and most wonderful of English statesmen, and when he (the Bishop) saw the old lion stung by the mosquitoes, he could not withhold from him his sympathy, and could not withhold his expression of disapproval of the proceedings of those who took his great name and dragged it in the mud.

THE SALFORD GAS FRAUDS.

During the past week the petition in behalf of a Commission of Inquiry into the Salford Gas-works scandal has been making good progress. The sheets filled up and ready for transmission to London now contain over 2,000 signatures, including those of several magistrates and members of the Corporation.

MR PARNELL TAKES TO THE TYPEWRITER.

Mr. Parnell is taking a precautionary measure against the imitation of his handwriting and signature. I have seen (writes the London correspondent of the *Birmingham Post*) two or three letters from him in reply to resolutions of sympathy, which are in each case written with the typewriter and in the third person, while the phraseology of the epistles is of the most formal character. Mr. Campbell, M.P., his secretary, has also, it is said, adopted the same method in his business and political correspondence.

THE LORD CHIEF JUSTICE AND LIGHT SENTENCES.

A correspondent having forwarded to Lord Coleridge a copy of Judge Hopwood's address to the grand jury at the Liverpool city sessions, in which the judge advocated light sentences for criminals, the Lord Chief Justice writes: "Without pledging myself to details, I think that Mr. Hopwood's principles of punishment are certainly right."

MORE TENNYSON MSS. COMING TO THE HAMMER.

Lord Tennyson was (writes the London correspondent of the *Liverpool Post*) very angry when a few months ago there were sold at public auction certain proofs of his work, showing interpolations and alterations on now familiar lines. He will have fresh occasion for wrath next month, when among the interesting and valuable collection of books and manuscripts which Messrs. Sotheby and Wilkinson bring to the hammer, will be found the autograph manuscript of the charming pieces with which "The Princess" is gemmed. Here in the poet's handwriting are the verses severally commencing, "As thro' the land at eve we went" "The splendour falls on castle walls," "When all among the thunderin' drums," and "Home they brought her warrior dead." Here the curious reader may see the finished work in process of perfecting. There are many emendations which on further reflection Tennyson rejected, some curiously leading up to the version finally adopted, and now familiar wherever the English language is spoken.

SUNDAY CONFIRMATIONS IN SUSSEX VILLAGES.

The Bishop of Chichester (Dr. Durnford) has been adopting the system of holding Sunday confirmations in Sussex village churches, on the ground that by so doing he secures the attendance of farm labourers and others who have no other opportunity of being reminded of their confirmation vows, and of Nonconformists desirous of seeing the rite performed.

AN IRISH CHURCH STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.

During the storm on Saturday night Killoughey parish church, Tullamore, was struck by lightning, and so injured that divine service could not be held there on Sunday.

ANCHOVIES IN SCOTTISH WATERS.

Professor Cossar Ewart, Edinburgh University, writes:—During the present winter anchovies have made their appearance in the Moray Firth. At the end of December they were abundant off Troup Head, where considerable numbers were captured in the herring nets of the Buckie fishermen.

Bord's Pianos.—25 per cent. discount for cash, or 15s. per month (Second-hand, 12s. 6d. per month) on the three years' system. Illustrated Lists free of CHAS. STILES and CO., 41 SOUTHAMPTON-ROW, HOLBORN, W.C. Pianos exchanged.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."—Clarke's world-famed Blood Mixture is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, skin and blood diseases, and sores of all kinds, its effects are marvellous. Thousands of testimonials. In bottles, 2s. 9d. and 11s. each, of all Chemists. Proprietors, Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln. Ask for Clarke's Blood Mixture, and do not be persuaded to take an imitation.

C. BRANDAUER and CO.'s Circular Pointed Pens write as smoothly as a lead pencil, and neither scratch nor splutter, the points being moulded by a new process. Seven Prize Medals awarded. Assorted sample box 6d., post free for 7 stamps from C. Brandauer and Co.'s Pen Works, Birmingham.

SALE OF MR. WILKIE COLLINS'S BOOKS.

A melancholy interest attaches to the dispersal of a private library. It reminds one of the days of slavery. An owner dies, and his books, which have been side by side on the same set of shelves for years are for financial or other reasons placed under the auctioneer's hammer. Happily, books—truest personal reasons placed under the auctioneer's hammer. Happily, books—truest friends of man as they are—are not in themselves human, like the slaves of the Southern States. Yet human interest enough centres around their collection. With what joy does the literary man or the bibliophile regard the filling of his shelves; and what intense pleasure does he not feel at the acquisition of some rare or useful work! At last comes the time when the literary man is compelled to lay down his pen and paper, and he passes away to a place where he has no further need of books. Occasionally his library is religiously preserved by his friends, or is presented to some institution where its beneficent offices to man can still be performed; more often it comes into the auction-room—collected and complete for the last time—whence it is rapidly scattered far and wide. Such has been the fate of most of the books collected by the late Wilkie Collins. To-day, his library—a noteworthy collection of standard works and presentation volumes—was put up for sale by Messrs. Puttick and Simpson, at their Auction Gallery in Leicester-square: in a few hours the whole collection, which comprised several thousand volumes, was dispersed. The following report of the sale gives the titles of some of the more important books sold, together with the prices given.

A complete set of the *Annual Register* from its commencement in 1758 down to 1851—in all ninety-five volumes—made twenty-five shillings. A presentation copy of Dr. Forbes Winslow's "Obscure Diseases of the Brain," and some "Lectures on Insanity," went for three shillings, while "Stephen's Commentaries," the well-known legal text-book, went for the eighteenpence. The edition was that of 1841, which from certain point of view is valueless. Forster's "Landor" (a presentation copy) and certain other volumes were knocked down at 10s. Boswell's "Johnson" (Bohn, 1859) made £1 2s.; and Mr. Harry Quilter's "Sententiæ Artis" (a presentation copy) £1 11s. Several Dickens lots were put up for sale. The library edition of his works—a presentation copy with an interesting autograph letter—made £14; the first edition of "Great Expectations," £9 5s.; the first edition of the "Pickwick Papers," £3 15s.; the "Mystery of Edwin Drood," in the original wrappers, 8s.; and Forster's "Life of Dickens" (1872), £3 5s. Warton's "Pope" (1797) went for a few shillings. Another presentation copy of O. W. Holmes's "Songs of Many Seasons" fetched 18s. The plays, histories, and novels of Mrs. Aphra Behn ("The stage how loosely does Astrea tread") in large paper (Pearson: 1871) were sold for £2 12s.; while Southey's copy of Genest's "Account of the English Stage"—an invaluable work to the literary historian—fetched £8 5s. A complete edition of Swift's works, gifted by Hawkesworth, sold for 15s. The remainder of the collection consisted mainly of ordinary standard works, and of collections of modern novels. The latter went for a few shillings per set. The sale was well attended, but chiefly by dealers.

"PROGRESSIVES" AND THE COUNTY COUNCIL ALDERMEN.

A meeting of the Progressive party in the London County Council was held yesterday, to consider names for nomination as aldermen on Tuesday next. No definite selection was made, but the following were reserved for consideration at an adjourned meeting which is to be held on Monday:—Professor Stuart, Mr. Shaw-Lefevre, Sir Vincent Barrington, Mr. Flet her Moulton, Q.C., and Sir James Whitehead. It was decided to keep the list open for fresh nominations until the next meeting. Forty members of the party were present. Mr. Walter Wren presided.

THE FINANCIAL SCANDAL IN ROME.

The scandal connected with the defal cations of Signor Baldacchini, late secretary to the Congregazione di Carità, augments, says the Rome correspondent of the *Standard*, as fresh revelations take place. It appears now that the sums misappropriated amount to 1,500,000 f. Besides having the handling of large sums left in trust for the poor by the Charitable Congregatio, Signor Baldacchini, owing to his high character, was administrator of several other charities, in which it is expected further defalcations will be found. He received for these services salaries amounting to a thousand francs a month, besides his profes-sional earnings, and it now appears that he dabbled secretly in the management of a couple of minor theatres, where the spectacles are not of the most improving order. But what now excites considerable indignation is the fact that when his robberies were clearly proved the administrators of the charities took upon themselves to give him twenty-four hours in which to make restitution, a term of which he naturally availed himself to decamp with his family.

EAST AFRICAN PAPERS AT THE GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.

Public attention being so much directed just now to East African questions, two papers read last evening before the Royal Geographical Society possess considerable interest. In one of these Mr. D. J. Rankin, ex Acting Consul at Mozambique, minutely described the mouths of the Zambesi. He thought that the importance to the vast Zambesi basin of cheap and rapid means of communication with civilised markets could scarcely be over-estimated. Quilimane as a port of trade with the interior was altogether inefficient; and the fortunes, with the exception of one or two Governor-General, had not directed their attention to the great advantages offered by the use of the Zambesi and its outlets. The second paper was read by Mr. J. D. Rankin, ex-Acting-Consul at Mozambique, who minutely described the mouths of the Zambesi.

ALARMING RAILWAY ACCIDENT AT BOURNEMOUTH.

An accident occurred at Bournemouth west railway terminus station at the London and South Western Railway yesterday. The train from Southampton, due at 5.15 at the Bournemouth terminus station, which is approached from a steep incline, ran at a high speed into some empty carriages standing on the line. The last carriage was knocked completely over the patent stop block on to the platform, and two other carriages were badly damaged. Four of the passengers in the train were injured and shaken, but not seriously. The cause of the accident is said by the driver of the train to be due to the vacuum brake not acting.

FATAL ELECTRIC LIGHTING ACCIDENT.

Another fatal accident arising from the system of overhead electric lighting wires was reported yesterday from Newburgh, New York State. It appears that a horse while being driven along a towpath ran against with his nose, and fell down as if dead. A man who rushed to assist in raising the animal touched the horse's head-stall and immediately dropped dead; and another man who attempted to lift the first received a terrible shock. The cause of the accident seems to have been that an electric wire had become slack, and was lying upon an iron rod extending from the awning-post to a building, and that the full force of the current was passing down the post into the ground. The insulating material of the wire had become thoroughly saturated with rain. The horse was not killed by the shock, and the second man was only stunned.

DISCOVERY OF OLD COINS.

A few days ago, in the neighbourhood of Mainz, a large quantity of coins was dug up, which are believed to have been buried about the beginning of the Thirty Years' War, as they range from 1350 to 1620. Many of the coins are very rare; among them is a gold gulden piece of Frankfort of the year 1522, of which only one other specimen is known to be in existence.

A DOCTOR CONFESSES TO BURGLARY.

At Blackburn yesterday, a medical man named James Lawrence was committed for trial for breaking into the office of a wholesale grocer named Heap, and robbing the safe of forty pounds and three watches. Prisoner gave some missing bank-notes to a publican's wife. Skeleton keys and wax impressions were found upon him, and a large quantity of stolen property at his residence. He confessed to the crime.

THE WRECK OF THE YACHT "INVA."

Among the passengers of the *Kaisar-i-Hind* which arrived at Plymouth yesterday morning were William Limponda, Thomas Landport, E. Muston, able seamen, and Will iam Applenet, fireman of the steam yacht *Inva*, 250 tons, owned by Mr. Grenfell, which ran ashore on the Accitevas Rocks, near Trafalgar Bay, on the 3rd inst.

THE EX-EMPEROR OF BRAZIL.

The Duc de Nemours, whose son, the Comte d'Eu, married the Princess Imperial of Brazil, arrived at Cannes yesterday afternoon on a visit to the ex-Emperor of Brazil, and was met at the station by his son and grandchildren. He is staying at the H. tel Beau Séjour, where the Princess de Joinville, sister of Dom Pedro, is expected to day, accompanied by the Prince de Joinville and the Duc de Penthièvre.

THE "REPORTER'S PHONOGRAPH."

The "Reporter's Phonograph" has been patented through a local agency at Meriden, Connecticut. It is to be about as large as an ordinary gripsack, and when the newspaper man goes forth for an interview, a sermon, or a speech, the phonograph will catch and repeat the whole story.

NARROW ESCAPE OF THE IRISH RAILWAY COMMISSIONERS.

On Saturday evening, as the Railway Commissioners were returning to Ballina from Benmullet, they were overtaken by a storm of extreme severity. At a place called Corog, the horses, frightened by the lightning, swerved to the edge of the road, and threw the carriage into a bog. The occupants of the carriage were Ma or-General Hutchison, Mr. James Barton, Mr. Edward Cotton, and Mr. Edward Radcliffe. They escaped without any serious injury, but all of them lost their hats, which were blown into the bog in the dark. Fortunately, there were two other carriages following. These took up the wrecked passengers and brought them into Ballina.

AGITATION AMONG BILLINGSGATE FISH PORTERS.

Yesterday the directors of the various companies bringing fish to Billingsgate Market issued the following notice on all their forms:—"To fish merchants, buyers, and others: The undersigned companies hereby give notice that on and after the 20th inst. all fish sold over their form will be under the sole control of the company until delivered to the stand or vehicle of the buyer, and it is only sold on these conditions." This, no doubt, has been caused by the demand of the men belonging to the Fish Porters' Union to treat direct with the customers, in order to earn the whole of the money paid for porterage instead of only receiving a portion. The Fish Porters' Union has issued an "appeal to buyers."

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY.

The Members' Prize for an English essay was awarded yesterday to Mr. Charles George Todhunter, of King's College.

GERMANY AND EAST AFRICA.

A Central News telegram from Berlin says:—The Reichstag yesterday passed the second reading of the bill for establishing and subsidising an East African steamship service. The occasion was marked by a vigorous speech from the Socialist deputy Diet, from Hamburg, who seized the opportunity to bring accusations against the North German Lloyd Company of maltreating their coal porters and trimmers, and driving many of the poor wretches to commit suicide.

THE CANADIANS AND LORD STANLEY OF PRESTON.

An Ottawa telegram by Dalziel's Agency says:—There is a general feeling here that it would be welcome to the country if Lord Stanley of Preston retired from the Governor-Generalship, and Sir John Macdonald, the Premier, were appointed in his stead.

THE LONDON AND PROVINCIAL BANK.

Sir Edwin H. Galsworthy was chairman of the half-yearly meeting of shareholders in the above bank, held at the City Terminus Hotel yesterday. £135,378 4s. 8d. represents the half-year's profit, and taking from this current expenses and interest, &c., the balance is £60,729 12s. 5d. The directors in their report recommend that £30,000 should be paid as dividend at the rate of 15 per cent., £11,000 odd is carried forward, and the remainder of the sum is devoted to reducing the valuation of Consols forming the reserve fund, to reduction of premises account, and to other objects.

The chairman, having announced that his task would be an easy one, and pointed out that the last six months had been a profitable time for banks generally, said that they had made a greater stride than in any year since 1883, in fact since their foundation. All industries were flourishing except agriculture, which showed some sign of improving prospects. ("Hear, hear," from Mr. Clare Sewell Read, who is a director.) Their moneys had been well employed, and the customers' balance was £354,643 higher than it was six months ago. Adding cash on hand and investments gave £2,934,226, an increase on June last of £48,599. They had 56 per cent. of their liabilities to customers at call on any reasonably short notice, which should satisfy the most cautious shareholder. A year back, the dividend was increased from 12½ to 14 per cent.; it was now raised to the handsome figure of 15 per cent. as the result of a very careful policy. The bank was thoroughly sound and prosperous, and he hoped there would be no difficulty in maintaining such a dividend.

Mr. Nixon seconded the adoption of the report, which was carried unanimously. The proposal about dividend was seconded by Colonel Moncrieff, and the usual formal business regarding the election of retiring directors and auditors terminated the meeting. A cordial vote of thanks to the staff was moved by the chairman, and specially "seconded by all" who were present.

ELECTRIC LIGHTING BY THE GATTIS.

Yesterday the Examiner for Private Bills had before him, for proof of compliance with the Standing Orders of Parliament, the Strand Electric Lighting Bill, promoted for the purpose of authorising Messrs. A. and S. Gatti to erect and maintain electric lines and works and to supply electrical energy within the parishes of St. Paul, Covent-garden, and St. Clement Danes; and the St. Martin-in-the-Fields Electric Lighting Bill, to authorise Messrs. A. and S. Gatti to erect and maintain electric lines and works, and supply electrical energy in the parish of St. Martin-in-the-Fields. Both bills were found by Mr. Campion to have complied with the standing orders.

MEDALS FOR LONG SERVICE AND GOOD CONDUCT.

The Commander-in-Chief has in a general order to the army notified the award of 226 medals for long service and good conduct to non-commissioned officers and men, of whom 23 belong to cavalry regiments, 75 to the Royal Artillery, 14 to the Royal Engineers, 90 to the Infantry, five to the Army Service Corps, six to the Medical Staff Corps, and the remainder to the General Staff and smaller departmental corps.

CARDINAL NEWMAN'S HOUSE BROKEN INTO.

Last night some daring burglars broke into the Oratory of St. Philip Neri, near Birmingham, where Cardinal Newman resides, and stole the poor box from the church wall. The thieves carried away the box, which was a very large one into the adjoining road, when they broke it open with a jemmy and took out the money. They then flung the box into a garden and escaped.

A BIG BLAZE.—15,000 BARRELS OF OIL BURNED.

A New York telegram by Dalziel's Agency says:—A tank of the Standard Oil Company was burnt yesterday at Constable Hook, 15,000 barrels of oil being consumed.

CANADIAN MEASURES AGAINST MORMONISM.

Stringent laws are to be enacted by the Dominion Parliament against Mormonism.—*Dalziel's Agency.*

ATLANTIC LINERS NOT TO RUN TO HOLYHEAD.

The statement that the Atlantic liners will in the spring run direct to Holyhead instead of calling at Queenstown is denied in New York.—*Dalziel's Agency.*

AN UNLIKELY STORY.

A Denver telegram by Dalziel says:—A man claiming to be an agent of the *Times* and commissioned to hunt up evidence against Mr. Parnell in the O'Shea action is showing letters alleged to be instructions from the Foreign Office and from the editor of the *Times*.

THE "WORLD'S FAIR" IN 1892.

Interviews with leading Congressmen point to the conclusion that the World's Fair will not be held in 1892.—*Dalziel's Agency.*

THREE LIONS AT LARGE IN AN ILLINOIS CITY.

Three lions have escaped from a menagerie in Quincy, Illinois, and are roaming the place. Cattle belonging to suburban farmers are being devoured. Partially eaten carcasses of sheep and oxen are being pointed to with terror by farm-hands, and labourers refuse to work in the fields. Bands of armed citizens are searching for the lions.—*Dalziel's Agency.*

A PASSENGER STEAMER BREAKS DOWN.

The Furness line steamship, *Damara*, which sailed from London on the 8th inst, for Halifax and St. John's, with five lady passengers on board, sought refuge in Queenstown harbour yesterday short of coal, and with steering apparatus out of order. The *Damara* encountered terrific gales, and although she steamed 900 miles to the west of Ireland, she was forced back.

THE ACCIDENT TO H.M.S. "MALABAR."

Later telegraphic intelligence from Cadiz reports the *Malabar* did not ground, as was at first reported, but came into collision with the French steamer *Erymanthe*, both vessels being considerably damaged. Nobody, however, was injured.—*Reuter.*

CATERING FOR EMIGRANTS.

WHAT CANADA'S RIVALS ARE DOING.

The *Monetary Times* of Toronto has been looking into the immigration question, and comes to the conclusion that "it is plain on the whole that we (Canadians) are not doing what we might do and ought to do to attract emigrants to the rich soil of the plains of our North-West. If any one doubts this, let him note what Canada's rivals are doing in the emigration field:—The Queensland Government has voted £250,000. The Argentine Republic is spending £200,000 per annum, and out of this sum 50,000 free passages are to be granted to emigrants from the British Isles, Germany, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark, and liberal commissions are paid to agents for securing them. Patagonia is working hard to secure Welsh and other emigrants for the Chupat Valley. The Government of Chili is very active on the Continent, and is giving free passages in many cases. Texas and the Southern States are advertising vigorously throughout Great Britain and on the Continent, and are giving facilities in the matter of transport. California, Washington Territory, Wisconsin, and other States of the Union are also extensively advertising the merits of their respective countries in order to promote emigration to them. The Colonies of Australasia and the Cape are also offering facilities. The latest, however, in the field is the Government of Mexico, which is preparing for a very vigorous propaganda in Great Britain and on the Continent. The terms offered are £10 each for every colonist above twelve years of age who is settled in the colony for six months, and a bonus of £40 per year for five years for each family, and £8 for each individual for the same period who is not a member of a family. In addition various implements, machines, waggons and horses, and colonists' effects will be allowed to enter the country free of duty. That the Government of Mexico is in earnest may be gathered from the fact that Professor Sheldon, who has on several occasions visited Canada, and Dr. Edmonds, who has also visited the Dominion, have been retained to proceed to Mexico, in order to write reports of the advantages which that country offers to British and other settlers. The terms offered to these gentlemen are exceedingly liberal, and, if rumour is correct, they are to be paid at least five times as much for their services as was paid by the Dominion Government on a similar occasion."

TWO PIANISTS AND TWO POPULAR CONCERTS.

The two last "Pops" (Saturday and Monday) gave the public the chance of estimating two very different but equally admirable pianists—Stavenhagen and Fanny Davies. Stavenhagen, as we all know, Liszt had the highest opinion of. He not only gave him lessons, but graced his appearance in London with his venerable and august presence. The pupil's rendering of Liszt's Hungarian Rhapsody reminded us, in its thunder and lightning force and precision, of the Titan of the pianoforte in his great days. Fanny Davies, who has risen in two years with rapid leaps to the front rank amongst pianists, is, on the other hand, a pupil of Mr. e. Schumann, and she has even caught her great mistress's way of sitting at and leaning over the keyboard and conjuring with the keys, from which she in truth elicits sounds of magical and melting sweetness. Her playing of Chopin's Ballade was full of weird and delicate charm, and quite free from the exaggeration and hardness which sometimes clings to those who have been trained in the Liszt school but not in the Liszt magic. Miss Bertha Moore sang on Monday Maude V. White's "Ye cupids" *more* than agreeably, and Grieg's exquisite setting to Ibsen's powerful "Solvegg's Song" *less* than in tune. This was a pity, because had it been well in tune it would have been quite admirable. The room was thin and glacial in temperature; but a better Pop on the whole we have seldom attended, Norman-Neruda and Piatti being in excellent cue. They probably did not feel the powerful sou'-wester which kept blowing the Russian influenza in at the side door—worse luck!

THE DELAGOA BAY RAILWAY PROGRESSING RAPIDLY

Direct intelligence has been received at Berlin reporting that the building of the Delagoa Bay railway has been resumed, and is being zealously pushed forward. The part from Moruni to the Transvaal frontier is almost finished, and that to the Komatie river is to be completed before the rainy season. The earthwork has been contracted for as far as Barberton, which place the line is to reach within a year. The part from Barberton to Pretoria is being marked out, and many engineers are still being engaged.

The advertising spirit lately peeped out in the enterprise of a Cape Town tradesman, who filled up two window spaces with an enormous advertisement of a well-known brand of cigarettes and employed some one to smoke them at another window.

A son of the Duke of Argyll and brother of the Marquis of Lorne is in trade in New York; a near relative of the Earl of Shannon is in trade in Winnipeg; while Lord Boyle is a well-known figure in political and commercial circles in the Canadian North-West.

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THE MUSICAL DINNER,
SPIERS & POND have made arrangements with the
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The high reputation of this band in fashionable circles renders this arrangement worthy the attention of musical amateurs. SPIERS and POND (Limited).

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Messrs. LATTIMER, CRICK, and CO. beg to state that they have OPENED PREMISES at 87, BISHOPSGATE-STREET WITHIN, for the SALE of the new
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CUZCO	5,493	7,000	Feb. 28
ORIENT	5,365	6,000	March 14
LUSITANIA	5,377	8,000	March 28
OROYA	6,067	7,000	April 11

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CONTENTS:
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IV. Alexander I. of Russia and the Poles.
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By order of the Council,
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